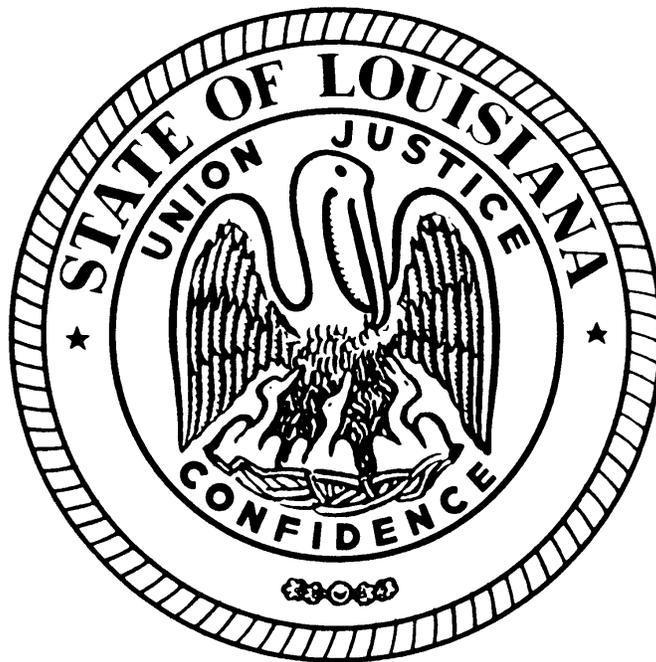


**LOUISIANA
JUVENILE JUSTICE
AND
DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
ADVISORY BOARD**

2005 ANNUAL REPORT



**Submitted to:
Governor Kathleen Babineaux Blanco
& the Louisiana Legislature**

**The Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement
and the Administration of Criminal Justice
1885 Wooddale Blvd., Room 1230
Baton Rouge, LA 70806-1550
(225) 925-4418
www.cole.state.la.us**

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Advisory Board

Bernardine Adams
Chair

Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Criminal Justice

Sheriff Sid Hebert
Chairman

Staff:

Michael A. Ranatza, Executive Director
Judy Mouton, Deputy Director
Judy Whitmire, Deputy Assistant Director
Katherine C. Guidry, JJDP Program Manager
Robert Miller, JABG Program Manager

For additional information regarding this report, contact:

Katherine C. Guidry
JJDP / Title V / Challenge Program Manager
Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement
1885 Wooddale Blvd., Room 1230
Baton Rouge, LA 70806-1550
(225) 925-4980 (225) 925-6649 (fax)
katheg@cole.state.la.us

Robert Miller
JABG Program Manager
Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement
1885 Wooddale Blvd., Room 1230
Baton Rouge, LA 70806-1550
(225) 925-4259 (225) 925-6649 (fax)
bobm@cole.state.la.us

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	5
The Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Act	7
The Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Advisory Board	10
Funding Process	12
Title II – Formula Block Grants Program (Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Formula Program) Fiscal Year 2004 Funding	14
Future Direction For JJDP Projects	17
Title V - Incentive Grants For Local Delinquency Prevention Programs Fiscal Year 2004 Funding	19
Title II Part E - State Challenge Activities Fiscal Year 2003 Funding	21
Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Program Fiscal Year 2003 Funding 22	
Federal-Funded Programs Tables	
District 1 – Northwest Law Enforcement Planning District	27
District 2 – North Delta Law Enforcement Planning District 30	
District 3 – Red River Delta Enforcement Planning Council	32
District 4 – Evangeline Law Enforcement Council	34
District 5 – Capital District Law Enforcement Planning Council	36
District 6 – Southwest Louisiana Law Enforcement Planning Council	39
District 7 – Metropolitan Law Enforcement Planning & Action Commission / Jefferson Parish Criminal Justice	41
District 9 – Orleans Parish	43
District 8 – Statewide Programs	45

Louisiana’s Juvenile Justice System and Crime Data	
Structure and Function of Louisiana’s Juvenile Justice System	49
How A Juvenile Flows Through the System	52
Analysis of Louisiana’s Juvenile Crime	
Juvenile Arrests By Offense Type, Sex, Age and Race	56
Juvenile Arrests By Parish, By Race	56
Extent of Disproportionate Minority Contact	57
Other Prevalent Crime Data	59
Juveniles Referred to Juvenile Court, Probation Agency or Special Intake Unit	64
Cases Handled Informally (Non-Petitioned) and Formally (Petitioned) and Type of Disposition	65
Delinquent and Status Offenders Admitted to Juvenile Detention Facilities and Adult Jails and Lockups	65
Alternative Placement Detention	65
Home Detention	67
Office of Youth Development	67
Other Social, Economic, Legal and Organizational Conditions Considered Relevant To Delinquent Prevention Programming	71
Population Projections	71
Truancy and Assessment Service Centers	72
Abuse and Neglected Children	72
Education: Suspensions, Expulsions & Dropouts	73

INTRODUCTION

The Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Criminal Justice (LCLE) and the Louisiana Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Advisory Board proudly present the 2005 Annual Report on Louisiana programs supported by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Grants Program.

This report provides an overview of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act and fund eligibility requirements. Louisiana receives funding from the following sections of the JJDP Act:

1. Title II – Part B - Federal Assistance For State and Local Programs, (JJDP Formula Grants Program),
2. Title II – Part E – State Challenge Activities, and
3. Title V – Incentive Grants For Local Delinquency Prevention Programs.

The JJDP Advisory Board reviews the applications for these three funding areas and makes recommendations to the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement. Final approval by the Commission must be obtained before awards can be issued.

Louisiana also receives the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) program, another source of funding from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The JJDP Advisory Board receives a report on the activities of JABG projects from the program manager at each regular meeting of the Board. Applications must receive approval from the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement.

Funded activities for calendar year 2005 are reported herein as follows:

Title II Formula Block Grant (JJDP)	Federal Fiscal Year 2004
Title V Community Prevention Grants Program	Federal Fiscal Year 2004
State Challenge Activities	Federal Fiscal Year 2003
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program (JABG)	Federal Fiscal Year 2003

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT

Juvenile justice is relatively new compared to the history of criminal justice in this country. In response to national concerns about juvenile crime and delinquency, the juvenile justice system, as we know of it today, has resulted from Supreme Court decisions and federal and state legislation. Congress enacted the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act (Public Law No. 93-415, 42 U.S.C. § 5601 *et seq.*) in 1974. The Act represents the first federal legislation to address the problem of juvenile crime in a comprehensive, coordinated way. Since the inception of the JJDP Act, Congress amended the Act in 1977, 1980, 1984, 1988, and 1992. The latest amendment, H.R. 2215, the 21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act was passed. This act included the Reauthorization of the JJDP Act (the JJDP Act of 2002, Public Law 107-273, 42 U.S. C. § 5601 *et seq.*). Through these amendments, Congress strengthened the Act and its four core requirements, which protects youth involved in the juvenile justice system.

The JJDP Act of 1974 established a single federal agency to address juvenile delinquency, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) in the U.S. Department of Justice. The JJDP Act provides a block grant program to states, based on their juvenile population under the age of 18. The block grant is referred as the Title II Formula Grants Program. The OJJDP awards the fifty states, five territories and the District of Columbia. As required by the Act, each state must

- ❖ Designate a state agency to prepare and administer the state's comprehensive Three-Year Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Plan (*which is the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice*),
- ❖ Establish a State Advisory Group that the Chief Executive appoints to provide policy direction/or advise a broad-based supervisory board that has policy responsibility and participate in the preparation and administration of the Formula Grants Program plan, (*this is the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Advisory Board*), and
- ❖ Commit to achieve and maintain compliance with the four requirements of the JJDP Act. The four core requirements of the JJDP Act are:
 - **Deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO)** - States must ensure that juveniles who are charged with or have committed status offenses (i.e., acts that would not be criminal if committed by an adult, such as truancy and running

away) or offenses that do not constitute violations of valid court order or non-offenders such as dependent or neglected children, must not be placed in secure detention or correctional facilities.

- **Sight and sound separation (separation)** - States must ensure that juveniles alleged to be delinquent must not be detained or confined in any institution in which they might have sight and sound contact with adult inmates.
- **Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups (jail removal)** - No juvenile shall be detained or confined in a jail or lockup for adults except juveniles who are accused of non-status offenses and who are detained in such jails or lockups for a period not to exceed 6 hours.
- **Reduction of disproportionate minority contact (DMC), where it exists** - States must address juvenile delinquency prevention and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of minority juveniles who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.

Every three years, Louisiana submits a comprehensive Three-Year Formula Grants Plan in which the JJDP Advisory Board participates in the Plan's development, review, and approval. The Plan must include an analysis of the state's juvenile crime programs and juvenile justice needs, plans for compliance with the four core requirements, plan for compliance monitoring, the State Advisory Board composition, the Formula Grant program staff, technical assistance needs and certifications. Annual updates are submitted to reflect new trends and identified needs in the juvenile justice system along with planned strategies and programs to address them the following two subsequent years.

Present and future funding depends on the state's eligibility and compliance with the four core requirements. As part of the annual State Plan, Louisiana must submit a plan for achieving or maintaining compliance with the core requirements. The Act specifies that states must provide an adequate system of monitoring jails, detention facilities, correctional facilities, and non-secure facilities for compliance of the core requirements. Louisiana is required to collect and analyze data and information from the juvenile facilities and report the findings annually in its Compliance Monitoring Report. This report is due to OJJDP six months after the reporting period.

The Comprehensive Three-Year Plan and subsequent Plan updates must include how the state is addressing the disproportionate minority contact (DMC) of the under- and over-representation of minority youth at the following nine contact points in the juvenile justice system.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| (1) Juvenile arrests | (6) Cases resulting in delinquent findings |
| (2) Referred to youth court | (7) Cases resulting in probation placement |
| (3) Cases diverted | (8) Cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities |
| (4) Cases involving secure detention | (9) Cases transferred to adult court. |
| (5) Cases petitioned (charge filed) | |

Addressing DMC is an on-going basis that requires states to

- ❖ The *identification* of the extent to which DMC exists,
- ❖ Perform an *assessment* that uncovers the causes of DMC, if it exists,
- ❖ Provide *intervention* which develops and implements strategies for addressing the identified causes,
- ❖ The *evaluation* of determining the effectiveness of chosen intervention strategies, and
- ❖ To *monitor* or track the changes in DMC trends and adjust interventions as needed.

OJJDP determines that a state is compliant with the core requirements through the review of the Three-Year Comprehensive State Plan, its two subsequent Updates, and the Compliance Monitoring Report. Noncompliance could result in a 20% reduction of the Formula Grant funding for the next fiscal year for each core requirement not met; in addition, 50% of the remaining allocation for that fiscal year must be utilized to achieve compliance.

JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ADVISORY BOARD

Section 223(a) of the JJDP Act mandates states establish an advisory group of diverse representation of the juvenile justice field (both the public and private sector) who serve in a voluntary capacity. The JJDP Advisory Board consists of 15 to 33 members appointed by the Governor. As required by the Act, one-fifth of the members must include youth under the age of 24 prior to their appointment. It also must include at least three members who are or were previously involved in the juvenile justice system. The majority of the members must not be full-time government employees, including the chairperson.

The Act requires the Board to participate in the development of the State Plan, advise the governor and the Legislature on compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act, obtain input from juveniles currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system, review and comment on grant proposals and monitor programs. Board members should also advocate the goals the JJDP Act, be knowledgeable about state and federal juvenile justice laws, be an active board member, understand the flow of Louisiana's juvenile justice, and be familiar with Louisiana's facilities and programs.

Also under Section 223 of the JJDP Act, the Federal Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice (FACJJ) was established and supported by OJJDP. This consultative body is composed of appointed representatives of the nation's State Advisory Boards. This Committee advises the President and Congress on matters related to juvenile justice, advises the OJJDP Administrator on the work of OJJDP, and evaluates the progress and accomplishments of juvenile justice activities and projects. Governor Kathleen Babineaux Blanco appointed the Board Chair as Louisiana's representative with another board member as the alternate.

The mission of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) program in Louisiana includes funding programs at the local level to support delinquency prevention and effective intervention to at-risk youth and their families throughout the state. Community-based juvenile programs are the keys to alleviating juvenile crime; therefore, funds are distributed locally to support innovative programs that might otherwise not receive financing.

Governor Kathleen Babineaux Blanco appointed the current Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Advisory Board in March 2005.

Bernardine Adams, Chair
West Monroe

Justin A. Bacques Lake Charles	Floyd A. Marshall, Sr. Lutcher
Ja'nene G. Broussard Prairieville	ViEve Martin-Kohrs Lake Charles
Marcus Bruno Lafayette	James R. McClelland Franklin
David Burton DeRidder	Dana Menard Lafayette
Greggory E. Davies Winnfield	Carol Ney Kenner
Billie Giroir St. Francisville	Sibil Richardson Shreveport
Simon Gonsoulin Baton Rouge	Daphne Robinson Alexandria
Shaquania L. Griffin Ponchatoula	Ronald A Rossitto Lake Charles
Robby Ray Hill, Jr. Clinton	Shirley Shed Sibley
Charles. H. Jackson Spearsville	Judge Kim Stansbury Morgan City
Elois Joseph Reserve	Robert J. Tillie Pineville
Frank P. Letellier, II Madisonville	Christola L. Walton Minden
Sheriff Tony Mancuso Lake Charles	Earl White Lutcher

FUNDING PROCESS

Louisiana is divided into eight local Law Enforcement Planning Districts and one state level district. Each Planning District has a Program Director and a Council composed of local law enforcement officials and private citizens. The Law Enforcement Planning Districts are kept updated on the core requirements of the JJDP Act, funding eligibility guidelines, and pertinent State and Federal guidelines, as well as the funding allocations available for juvenile justice programs.

OJJDP notifies the LCLE of the annual state award for each program, Title II (JJDP), Title V. The LCLE staff then announces the allocation to each District. The allocations are determined by a formula based on population and crime statistics. The formula was revised in May 2000, approved by the Commission and published in the Louisiana State Register. The JJDP Advisory Board sets priorities for the use of available grant funds. The District staff notifies potential known private non-profit providers and public agencies of the availability of grant funding and guidelines for funding through public advertising.

Potential non-profit private or public providers submit a Worksheet Request Allocation for a particular program to the appropriate District Program Director. The District Council, the JJDP Advisory Board, and the LCLE must approve this request before a full application for a JJDP or Title V grant application can be submitted.

After the Request for Allocation is approved, a grant application is prepared and submitted to the District Program Director. Applications can be approved or disapproved at the district level by the District Boards.

If approved, at the district level, the grant application is submitted to LCLE staff for review. Staff assesses the documented need and conformity to JJDP requirements and priorities. The grant application is also submitted to the LCLE Priorities Committee for review.

If the grant application meets the requirements as assessed by LCLE staff and the Priorities Committee, it is submitted to the JJDP Advisory Board for review and recommendation to the full Commission. Upon recommendation for funding approval by the JJDP Advisory Board, the proposal is taken under consideration during a regular meeting of the LCLE for final approval. If approved by the LCLE, a Grant Award is then issued.

Potential subgrantees must be present at all meetings when grant applications are reviewed, with the exception of the LCLE meeting if the grant application is for a continuation project and is under \$20,000. Questions about the project may be asked at these meetings.

Applications under the State Challenge Activities do not go through the Local Law Enforcement Planning Districts. These applications are considered state-level and are submitted directly to LCLE. They are presented to the Priorities Committees, the JJDP Advisory Board and the Commission at regular meetings. Applications under the Juvenile Accountability Block Program are state-level and follow the same process, however JJDP Advisory Board's recommendation is not required.

**TITLE II -
FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM (JJDP)
FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2004**

The JJDP Act provides each State with Formula Grants that meet the core requirements. Each State's allocation from OJJDP is based on the State's under the age of 18 population. This Formula Grant Program money must be used first to bring the State into compliance with the core requirements identified in the Act. Once in compliance, States may use the Formula Grant monies to fund other juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs and services.

The award for federal fiscal year 2004 was \$1,046,000. Louisiana has three years in which to allocate and expend these funds. Based on the Commission's formula, these funds were divided among the eight local law enforcement districts as follows:

District 1 – Northwest	\$75,252
District 2 - North Delta	\$52,968
District 3 – Red River Delta	\$64,618
District 4 – Evangeline	\$71,120
District 5 – Capital	\$105,665
District 6 – Southwest	\$68,817
District 7 – Jefferson/Metropolitan	\$107,561
District 8 – State Level***	\$234,063
District 9 – Orleans	\$131,336

** District 8 encompasses state level funds used to fund statewide training and planning/administration costs.

The FY 2004 awards issued to local and statewide programs can be seen in the attached tables. Approximately 32 local law enforcement/governmental agencies and 21 private nonprofit agencies received these funds to serve their juvenile community.

OJJDP developed 34 Federal Standard Program Areas that are eligible for funding. The following fourteen program areas address the issues as stated in the 2004 Update to the 3-Year State Plan. These areas have been found particularly effective for juveniles in Louisiana.

1. **Aftercare/Re-entry** – Programs to prepare targeted juvenile offenders to successfully return to their communities after serving a period of secure confinement in a training

school, juvenile correctional facility, or other secure institution. Aftercare programs focus on preparing juvenile offenders for release and providing a continuum of supervision and services after release.

2. **Alternative to Detention** – Provides for the home monitoring and intensive supervision of juveniles pending adjudication and disposition, in lieu of physical shelter or detention, and in some cases, to serve as a diversion from court.
3. **Compliance Monitoring** –Programs, research, staff support, or other activities designed primarily to enhance or maintain a state’s ability to adequately monitor jails, detention facilities, and other facilities, to assure compliance with Sections 223(a)(11), (12), (13), and (14) of the JJDP Act of 2002.
4. **Court Services** – Programs designed to encourage courts to develop and implement a continuum of pre-and post-adjudication restraints that bridge the gap between traditional probation and confinement in a correctional setting. Services include expanded use of probation, mediation, restitution, community service, treatment, home detention, intensive supervision, electronic monitoring translation services and similar programs, and secure community-based treatment facilities linked to other support services.
5. **Delinquency Prevention Programs** - Designed to reduce risk factors for delinquency in at-risk families and youth, and to increase resilience and rehabilitative factors between those youth and families who have already become involved in the juvenile justice system. Programs should contain, at minimum, the following components: 1) parent training, 2) children and youth skills training, 3) family life skills training. This is also commonly referred to as “primary prevention” program. This program excludes programs targeted at youth already adjudicated delinquent, and those programs designed specifically to prevent gang-related or substance abuse activities that are undertaken as part of other Federal Standard Program Areas.
6. **Juvenile Justice System Improvement** – Programs, research, and other initiatives designed to examine issues or improve practices, policies, or procedures on a systemwide basis (e.g., examining problems affecting decisions from arrest to disposition, detention to corrections, training, etc.)
7. **Mental Health** – Services include, but are not limited to, the development and/or enhancement of diagnostic, treatment, and prevention instruments; psychological and psychiatric evaluations; counseling services; and/or family support services.
8. **Mentoring Programs** - Programs designed to develop and sustain a one-to-one supportive relationship between a responsible adult age 18 or older (mentor) and an at-risk juvenile (mentee), which takes place on a regular basis.
9. **Planning and Administration** – Activity related to state plan development, other pre-awarded activities, administration of the Formula Grant Program, including evaluation and monitoring, pursuant to Section 222(c) of the JJDP Act of 2002 and the OJJDP Formula

Grant Regulation.

10. **Restitution/Community Service Programs** - Primarily diversion or pre-dispositional programs in which juveniles are diverted in an informal or pre-adjudicatory hearing and provides a means of making symbolic restitution to the community for offenses committed.
11. **School Programs** – Education programs and/or related services designed to prevent truancy, suspension, and expulsion. School safety programs may include support for school resource officers and law-related education.
12. **Serious Crimes** – Programs, research, or other initiatives designed to address serious and violent criminal-type behavior by youth. This program area includes intervention, treatment, and reintegration of serious and violent juvenile offenders.
13. **State Advisory Group Allocation** – Activities related to carrying out the State Advisory Group’s (JJDP Advisory Board) responsibilities under Section 223(a)(3) of the JJDP Act of 2002.
14. **Youth Court** – Also known as teen courts, are juvenile justice programs in which peers play an active role in the disposition of the juvenile offenders. Most youth courts are used as a sentencing option for first-time offenders charged with misdemeanor or nonviolent offenses who acknowledge their guilt. The youth court serves as an alternative to the traditional juvenile court.

Each project approved for funding must submit a quarterly progress report on the performance indicators and performance measurements to LCLE. Each Federal Standard Program Area has designated mandatory and non-mandatory output and outcome measurements set by OJJDP that each project must report. An annual performance report is submitted to OJJDP on each project’s performance for the prior federal fiscal year (October – September). This report is due on December 31st of each calendar year. This report specifically describes the progress made, the effectiveness of the program, its activities, and status of compliance with the State Plan. The OJJDP uses this information to supply Congress with accurate and complete data regarding program effectiveness to justify continued funding to the states.

FUTURE DIRECTION FOR JJDP PROJECTS

STEP-DOWN POLICY

The Step-Down Policy took effect with the FY 2004 funding. All awards are contingent upon availability of funds. The Step-Down Policy is as follows:

Year 1 (FY 2004)	100%
Year 2 (FY 2005)	100%
Year 3 (FY 2006)	25% Reduction on Year 1 award
Year 4 (FY 2007)	50% Reduction on Year 1 award
Year 5 (FY 2008)	75% Reduction on Year 1 award, <u>Final year of eligibility</u>

Requirements for Applications:

1. Year 1 – A sustainability plan must be included in application. Plan must provide partners/agencies that would assume financial responsibility, identifying specific parts of the project covered by other sources. Following years – applicants not reaching sustainability plans may be reduced at greater amounts than outlined in the policy.
2. Years 2, 3, 4, and 5: Applicants will be evaluated for proper management of the previous year's grant. Applicants will be required to demonstrate the ability to maintain the operation, service delivery and project accomplishments equal to that proposed in the first year of the grant.
3. Subgrants supporting state activity required by the JJDP Act will be exempt from the Step-Down Policy.

The LCLE and the JJDP Advisory Board will continue to fund programs determined to be priorities after examination of problem areas within the state. It is our commitment that Louisiana will remain in compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDP Act, and therefore, continue to receive federal funds for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention efforts.

DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT (DMC)

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) is the fourth core requirement of the JJDP Act. This requirement requires States to address “juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.”

States must collect data from contact points that a juvenile faces in the juvenile justice system, which includes police, courts and corrections. Once the state determines that DMC exists, it must provide a DMC compliance plan with the 3-Year Comprehensive State Plan and the Plan Updates. The plan includes specific activities in data collection, data system improvement, assessment, programmatic and system improvement strategies, evaluation, and monitoring activities, as appropriate. The plan must also specify timeline, funding amount, and funding source(s) designated to conduct each of the planned activities.

OJJDP determines the state’s DMC compliance based on the completeness of the DMC compliance plan; the demonstration of actual, systematic, continuing and good-faith implementation of their planned activities; and the progress reported each year. The JJDP Act of 2002 stipulates that OJJDP will reduce a state’s Formula Grant allocation if a state is found non-compliant. Failure to achieve compliance reduces the Formula Grant to the state *by 20 percent* for **each** core requirement not met. Further, the State must agree to expend 50 percent of the amount allocated for such fiscal year to achieve compliance with each of the requirements for which the State is non-compliant

The JJDP Advisory Board is committed to aggressively addressing DMC, where it exists, in Louisiana. The JJDP Advisory Board adopted a Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Policy for the JJDP Formula Grant Program on February 9, 2005. The policy received final approval from the Commission at the February 10, 2005, meeting.

Reducing DMC is a workable goal. Louisiana has the opportunity to implement strategies that will achieve results by aggressively utilizing JJDP funds focused on DMC where it exists. Effective with the Federal Fiscal Year 2005 State Award, each law enforcement planning council district is required to designate no less than twenty percent (20%) of the annual JJDP Formula Grants Program district allocation to the development and enhancement of programs that address DMC. Eligible programs will be based on the OJJDP’s Relative Rate Index data, which the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement provides to each district.

TITLE V - COMMUNITY PREVENTION GRANTS PROGRAMS FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2004

The Title V program is the only Federal-funding source solely dedicated to delinquency prevention efforts, which are initiated by a community-based planning process that focuses on the reduction of risks and enhancement of protective factors that prevent youth from entering the juvenile justice system. Funds can only be used for at-risk juveniles to “prevent” them from entering the juvenile justice system or “early intervention” programs for juveniles with first-time and non-serious offenses to keep them out of the juvenile justice system.

Because careful, systematic, strategic planning increases the efficacy of prevention efforts and reducing service duplication, Title V requires:

- ❖ The formation of a multidisciplinary community Prevention Policy Board comprised of 15 to 21 members. This board must demonstrate the ability to develop data-driven prevention plans, employ evidence-based prevention strategies, and conduct evaluations to determine program impact and effectiveness.
- ❖ Units of local government are eligible recipients who must obtain the JJDP Advisory Board’s certification of compliance with the JJDP Act core requirements.
- ❖ Fifty percent (50%) matching funds (cash or in-kind) is required by the recipient unit of local government.

These requirements are designed to promote collaboration between the community in developing resources, sharing information, and obtaining additional funding to sustain projects over the long term. Each awarded program may be funded in 12-month increments for up to three years.

OJJDP allocates Title V funds to qualifying states based on the relative number of juveniles below the age of criminal responsibility. The award for FY 2004 was \$219,000. Louisiana has three years in which to allocate and expend these funds. Based on the Commission’s formula, these funds were divided among the eight local law enforcement districts as follows:

District 1 – Northwest	\$24,331
District 2 - North Delta	\$17,126
District 3 – Red River Delta	\$20,893
District 4 – Evangeline	\$22,893
District 5 – Capital	\$34,164
District 6 – Southwest	\$22,250
District 7 – Jefferson/Metropolitan	\$34,777
District 9 – Orleans	\$42,464

OJJDP developed 34 Federal Standard Program Areas that are eligible for funding under the Title II Formula Grants Program. From these 34 programs areas, OJJDP deemed 18 areas eligible for Title V funding. Allocations to local units of government have funded the following program areas for their community.

1. **Child Abuse and Neglect Programs** – Programs that provide treatment to juvenile offenders who are victims of child abuse or neglect and to their families, in order reduce the likelihood that such juvenile offenders will commit subsequent violations of law.
2. **Delinquency Prevention Programs** - Designed to reduce risk factors for delinquency in at-risk families and youth, and to increase resilience and rehabilitative factors between those youth and families who have already become involved in the juvenile justice system. Programs should contain, at minimum, the following components: 1) parent training, 2) children and youth skills training, 3) family life skills training. Commonly referred to as “primary prevention”. This program excludes programs targeted at youth already adjudicated delinquent, and those programs designed specifically to prevent gang-related or substance abuse activities that are undertaken as part of other Federal Standard Program Areas.
3. **Mental Health** – Services include, but are not limited to, the development and/or enhancement of diagnostic, treatment, and prevention instruments; psychological and psychiatric evaluations; counseling services; and/or family support services.
4. **School Programs** – Education programs and/or related services designed to prevent truancy, suspension, and expulsion. School safety programs may include support for school resource officers and law-related education.

Each project approved for funding must submit a quarterly progress report on the performance measures to LCLE. An annual performance report is submitted to OJJDP on each project’s performance for the prior federal fiscal year (October – September). This report is due on November 30th of each calendar year. This report specifically describes the progress made, the effectiveness of the program, its activities, and status of compliance with the State Plan. The OJJDP uses this information to supply Congress with accurate and complete data regarding program effectiveness to justify continued funding to the states.

**TITLE II PART E
STATE CHALLENGE ACTIVITIES
FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2003**

The State Challenge Activities Program provides funds to states that participate in the Formula Grant Program. These funds are used to bring about systems changes by developing, adopting, or improving policies and programs in one or more of the ten specified activity areas. Eligible sub-recipients are public and private non-profit agencies.

Sub-recipients must report their project's performance quarterly to LCLE. LCLE is required to submit semi-annual (due January 31 and July 31) and a final Categorical Assistance Progress report on each project.

The 2003 federal award was for \$201,000. Louisiana has three years in which to allocate and expend these funds. Of the ten allowable ten activities, two statewide programs are funded for the following activities.

- 1. Alternatives to School Suspension and Expulsion** - Developing and adopting policies and programs designed to serve as alternatives to suspension and expulsion.
- 2. Aftercare Services** - Increasing aftercare services for juveniles in the justice system by establishing programs and developing and adopting policies to provide comprehensive health, mental health, education, family, and vocational services to youth upon release from the juvenile justice system.

NOTE: The FY 2003 is the final year of allocation to the states for this grant program. The Reauthorization of the JJDP Act of 2002, the State Challenge Activities Grant Program was subsumed by a new federal grant program, "Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Block Grant." Funds have not been appropriated to the states for this new block grant.

**JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK
GRANT PROGRAM
FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2003**

OJJDP introduced the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants (JAIBG) Program in 1998 to help states and communities strengthen their juvenile justice systems. In November 2002, the 21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act (DOJ reauthorization) (Public Law 107-273) was signed into law. It renamed the program to Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) Program and placed it under Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act and increased the purpose areas from 12 to 16.

The JABG Program awards grants to States to address the growing problem of juvenile crime by encouraging accountability-based reforms at State and local levels. Funds are allocated to states by a Federal formula based on UCR reported juvenile crime, local law enforcement budgets, and juvenile population. States are required to pass through a majority of the funding (75 percent) to eligible units of local government. The Federal share for an approved project cannot exceed 90 percent of total project cost. The State or local recipient of a JABG award must contribute a 10% cash match of the total program cost. (In the case of construction of permanent juvenile corrections facilities, the cash match is 50 percent of the total program cost.)

All subgrantees must establish coordinated enforcement plans for reducing juvenile crime. The Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition develops these local plans. This group consists of individuals who work with local area juveniles in a variety of situations, and decide how best to spend JABG funds in their communities. Principal members of these local coalitions represent the police, department, sheriff's office, school board, juvenile court, juvenile probation and the district attorney.

Units of local government that otherwise qualify for an award can waive their right to a direct award and designate a larger governmental unit (within which it is located) or a regional planning unit (which plans for and administers JABG funds on behalf of two or more local governments) to receive and administer the JABG award on its behalf.

This program is not passed through to the local law enforcement planning councils as the other programs. The LCLE is responsible for the development of procedures by which units of local government and state agencies may apply for JABG funds. Application is made directly to the LCLE.

The federal award for fiscal year 2003 was \$2,545,700. Louisiana has three years in which to allocate and expend these funds. Fifty-three (53) units of local government and 5 statewide programs received awards. One unique aspect of the JABG Program is the earned interest feature. Because the State receives all JABG funds in one payment, it is required that the money be placed in an interest bearing account for the three years that the grant is active. The same JABG spending rules apply to the interest earned by the grantee.

Of the 16 purposes areas, the following purposes areas have been found particularly effective for Louisiana.

1. **Accountability** – Establishing and maintaining accountability-based programs designed to reduce recidivism among juveniles who are referred by law enforcement personnel or agencies.
2. **Corrections/detention facilities** - Building, expanding, renovating, or operating temporary or permanent juvenile corrections or detention facilities, including training of correctional personnel.
3. **Court staffing and pretrial services** – Hiring juvenile court judges, probation officers, and court-appointed defenders and special advocates, and funding pretrial services (including mental health screening and assessment) for juvenile offenders to promote the effective and expeditious administration of the juvenile justice system.
4. **Detention/corrections personnel** – Hiring detention and corrections personnel and establishing and maintaining training programs for such personnel, to improve facility practices and programming.
5. **Information Sharing** – Establishing and maintaining interagency information-sharing programs that enable the juvenile and criminal justice systems, schools, and social services agencies to make more informed decisions regarding the early identification, control, supervision, and treatment of juveniles who repeatedly commit serious delinquent or criminal acts.
6. **Juvenile courts and probation** – Establishing and maintaining programs to enable juvenile courts and juvenile probation officers to be more effective and efficient in holding juvenile offenders accountable and reducing recidivism.
7. **Juvenile drug courts** – Establishing drug court programs to provide continuing judicial supervision over juvenile offenders with substance abuse problems and to integrate administration of other sanctions and services for such offenders.
8. **Juvenile gun court** – Establishing juvenile gun courts for the prosecution and adjudication of juvenile firearms offenders.
9. **Juvenile records system** – Establishing and maintaining a system of juvenile records designed to promote public safety.

10. **Prosecutors (staffing)** - Hiring additional prosecutors, so that more cases involving violent juvenile offenders can be prosecuted and backlogs reduced.
11. **Risk and needs assessment** – Establishing and maintaining programs to conduct risk and needs assessment of juvenile offenders that facilitates effective early intervention and the provision of comprehensive services, including mental health screening and treatment and substance abuse testing and treatment, to such offenders.
12. **School safety** – Establishing and maintaining accountability-based programs that are designed to enhance school safety.

Each project approved for funding must submit a quarterly progress report on the performance measures to LCLE. An annual performance report is submitted to OJJDP on each project's performance for the prior federal fiscal year (October – September). This report is due on June 30th. This report specifically describes the progress made, the effectiveness of the program, its activities, and status of compliance with the State Plan. The OJJDP uses this information to supply Congress with accurate and complete data regarding program effectiveness to justify continued funding to the states.

**FEDERAL-FUNDED
PROGRAMS
TABLES**

**DISTRICT 1
NORTHWEST LAW ENFORCEMENT
PLANNING DISTRICT**



**Parishes: Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne,
DeSoto, Lincoln, Natchitoches, Red River,
Sabine, Webster**

FY 2004 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

Mentoring Program - \$5,279
Boys & Girls Club of Natchitoches
PO Box 2063
Natchitoches, LA 71457-2063
(318) 353-6268
Jeremy Deming

School Resource Officers Program - \$8,574
Bienville Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 328
Arcadia, LA 71001-0328
(318) 263-2215
Sheriff John Ballance

Violence Prevention Program - \$5,000
Volunteers for Youth Justice
900 Jordan St.
Shreveport, LA 71101-4310
(318) 425-4413
Laura Goodwin

Youth Court - \$6,265
26th Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Box 69
Benton, LA 71006-0069
(318) 629-6985
Richey Jackson

Violence Prevention Program - \$3,498

Mentoring Program – \$18,120
Volunteers for Youth Justice
900 Jordan St.
Shreveport, LA 71101-4310
(318) 425-4413
Shonda Houston

Youth Court - \$6,276
Caddo Juvenile Court
1835 Spring St.
Shreveport, LA 71101-4298
(318) 425-4413
Joe D. Duke

Family Strengthening Program - \$9,064
LA United Methodist Children & Family
Services, Inc.
PO Box 929
Ruston, LA 71273-0929
(318) 242-4650
James Brown

Family Strengthening Program - \$13,176
26th Judicial District Court
PO Box 310
Benton, LA 71006-0310
(318) 965-2217
Suzanne H. Stinson

Rutherford House
1707 Line Ave.
Shreveport, LA 71101-4609
(318) 222-0222
Eliot S. Knowles, Jr.

FY 2004 – TITLE V

Truancy Intervention Program - \$24,331
Caddo Parish Commission
PO Box 1127
Shreveport, LA 71101-3042
(318) 222-0222
Eliot S. Knowles, Jr.

FY 2003 – JABG

Supervision and Probation - \$13,340
Natchitoches Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 266
Natchitoches, LA 71457-0266
(318) 352-0279
Kathy Davenport

Supervision and Probation - \$115,276
Caddo Parish Commission
PO Box 1127
Shreveport, LA 71101-3042
(318) 226-6500
Ted Cox

Drug Court - \$33,931
26th Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Box 69
Benton, LA 71006-0069
(318) 965-2332
Charles Smith

Truancy Reduction - \$34,710
3rd Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Box 777
Ruston, LA 71273-0777
(318) 251-5100
Andy Shealy

Supervision and Probation – \$24,130
11th Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Box 1557
Many, LA 71449-1557
(318) 256-6246
Don Burkett

Boot Camp - \$38,550
Bossier Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 850
Benton, LA 71006-0850
(318) 965-3497
Julian Whittington

Local Probation - \$24,447

Records Management - \$6,115

DeSoto Parish Sheriff's Office
205 Franklin St.
Mansfield, LA 71052
(318) 872-1366
Robert E. Burgess

Red River Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 375
Coushatta, LA 71019-0375
(318) 932-6701
Michael Antilley

**DISTRICT 2
NORTH DELTA LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING
DISTRICT**

**Parishes: Caldwell, East Carroll, Franklin, Jackson,
Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland,
Tensas, Union, West Carroll**



FY 2004 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

Family Strengthening Program - \$6,800

Monroe City Court
PO Box 777
Monroe, LA 71210-0777
(318) 329-2658
James Turner, Jr.

Peer Counseling Program - \$18,044

Our House, Inc.
PO Box 7496
Monroe, LA 71211-7496
(318) 345-5556
Anthony Drayton

Report/Resource Center - \$17,662

City of West Monroe
2305 North 7th St.
West Monroe, LA 71291
(318) 4001
Lana J. Bullock

Youth Court - \$10,462

Youth Services of Northeast Louisiana, Inc.
PO Box 777
Monroe, LA 71210-0777
(318) 387-8286
Valisia Tisdale

FY 2004 – TITLE V

Allocation - \$17,126

City of West Monroe
Project under development

FY 2003 – JABG

Local Probation - \$64,285

4th Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Box 1652
Monroe, LA 71201-1652
(318) 327-1424
Robert E. Porter

Teen Court - \$14,881

4th Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Box 1652
Monroe, LA 71201-1652
(318) 387-8286
Valisia Tisdale

Juvenile Prosecutor - \$18,469

2nd Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Drawer 459
Jonesboro, LA 71251-0459
(318) 927-4862
James R. Hatch

Supervision and Probation - \$5,541

Tensas Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 138
St. Joseph, LA 71366-0138
(318) 766-3961
Kathy Foster

**DISTRICT 3
RED RIVER DELTA ENFORCEMENT
PLANNING COUNCIL, INC.**

**Parishes: Avoyelles, Catahoula, Concordia, Grant,
LaSalle, Rapides, Vernon, Winn,
West Carroll**



FY 2004 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

Truancy Program - \$29,616

12th Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Box 1200
Marksville, LA 71251-1200
(318) 253-6587
Melissa Moreau

Report/Resource Center - \$16,000

City of Leesville
101 West Lee St.
Leesville, LA 71446-4039
(318) 238-3271
Leroy C. Stokes

Restitution/Community Service - \$8,256

Boys & Girls Clubs of Central Louisiana, Inc.
1801 Sylvester St.
Alexandria, LA 71301
(318) 442-4524
Michael Burise, Sr.

Youth Court - \$10,744

Teen Court of Avoyelles, Inc.
PO Box 363
Marksville, LA 71351-3462
(318) 240-9600
Donna DeSoto

FY 2004 – TITLE V

Truancy Intervention - \$13,121

8th Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Drawer 1374
Winnfield, LA 71483-1374
(318) 628-2141
Michelle Whisonant

Truancy Intervention - \$7,772

City of Alexandria
PO Box 71
Alexandria, LA 71309-0071
(318) 441-6462
Ethel Queen

FY 2003 – JABG

Local Probation - \$5,522

Concordia Parish Sheriff's Office
4001 Carter St., Room 7
Vidalia, LA 71373
(318) 336-7121
Lillian Pugh

Juvenile Prosecutor - \$35,000

12th Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Box 1200
Marksville, LA 71351-1200
(318) 253-6587
Melissa Moreau

Teen Court - \$43,933

Rapides Parish Police Jury
701 Murray St.
Alexandria, LA 71301
(318) 473-6690
Monique F. Rauls

Juvenile Investigator - \$17,000

9th Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Drawer 1472
Alexandria, LA 71309-1472
(318) 473-6650
James C. Downs

Violence Prevention - \$5,541

Franklin Parish Sheriff's Office
6556 Main St.
Winnsboro, LA 71295
(318) 435-9735
Sheriff Steve Pylant

**DISTRICT 4
EVANGELINE LAW ENFORCEMENT
COUNCIL, INC.**

**Parishes: Acadia, Evangeline, Iberia, Lafayette,
St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary,
Vermilion**



FY 2004 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

Family Strengthening Program - \$5,698
City of Morgan City
PO Box 1218
Morgan City, LA 70381-1218
(985) 4808
Judge Kim Stansbury

Family Strengthening Program - \$22,210
Lafayette Teen Court, Inc.
PO Box 3306
Lafayette, LA 70502-3306
(337) 232-5977
Linda F. Anson

Mentoring Program - \$14,404
Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Acadiana
PO Box 53267
Lafayette, LA 70501
(318) 988-4882
Chinelle Thorton

Report/Resource Center - \$5,698
Lafayette Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Drawer 3508
Lafayette, LA 70520-3508
(337) 236-5613
Al Glaude

Violence Prevention Program - \$8,706
St. Martin Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 247
St. Martinville, LA 70582-0247
(337) 394-3071
Virginia "Ginny" Higgins

Violence Prevention Program - \$14,404
Boys & Girls Clubs of Acadiana
PO Box 62166
Lafayette, LA 70596-2166
(337) 268-9555
Tamara Anthony

FY 2004 – TITLE V

Parent & Family Training - \$22,995

City of Morgan City
PO Box 1218
Morgan City, LA 70381-1218
(985) 4808
Judge Kim Stansbury

FY 2003 – JABG

Informal Adjustment - \$19,707

27th Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Drawer 1968
Opelousas, LA 70571-1968
(337) 948-3041
Vanessa Harris-Kennerson

Court Diversion - \$27,384

13th Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Drawer 780
Ville Platte, LA 70587-0780
(337) 363-3438
Anthony L. Walker

Truancy Reduction - \$24,332

Iberia Parish Sheriff's Office
300 Iberia St., Suite 120
New Iberia, LA 70560-4584
(337) 369-3714
David Landry

Local Probation - \$6,615

City of New Iberia
457 East Main St., Room 300
New Iberia, LA 70560
(337) 365-7069
Robin A. Hedge

Teen Court - \$119,891

15th Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Box 3306
Lafayette, LA 70502-3306
(337) 232-5977
Linda F. Anson

Violence Prevention - \$50,000

16th Judicial District Attorney's Office
300 Iberia St., Suite 200
New Iberia, LA 70560
(337) 3804
Claire Daly

Drug Court - \$42,501

St. Mary Parish Government
Courthouse Bldg., 5th Floor
Franklin, LA 70538
(985) 395-6750
Keona Lanceslin

Home Detention - \$25,400

City of Morgan City
PO Box 1218
Morgan City, LA 70381-1218
(985) 4808
Judge Kim Stansbury

**DISTRICT 5
CAPITAL DISTRICT LAW ENFORCEMENT
PLANNING COUNCIL, INC.**

**Parishes: Ascension, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana,
Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee,
St. Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington,
West Feliciana, West Baton Rouge**



FY 2004 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

Restitution/Community Service - \$11,216

21st Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Box 639
Amite, LA 70422-0639
(985) 748-7890
Elton Shaw

Home Detention Program - \$12,967

Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office
15475 Club Deluxe Rd.
Hammond, LA 70403-1466
(985) 902-2043
Kenner Harrell

Restitution/Community Service - \$22,000

22nd Judicial District Attorney's Office
701 N. Columbia St.
Covington, LA 70433
(985) 732-9594
Mike Breland

Delinquency Prevention Program - \$9,648

Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office
15475 Club Deluxe Rd.
Hammond, LA 70403-1466
(985) 902-2043
Kenner Harrell

School Resource Officer Program - \$18,741

Ascension Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 268
Donaldsonville, LA 70345-0268
(225) 621-8324
Gregory W. Tullier

Family Strengthening Program - \$11,550

Sunrise Human Development Agency
PO Drawer 628
Donaldsonville, LA 70346-0363
(225) 474-0363
Marinda Lumar

Home Detention Program - \$14,000

City of Hammond
PO Box 2788
Hammond, LA 70401-2788
(985) 542-3598
Vincent Giannobile

FY 2004 – TITLE V

Counseling Program - \$10,112

East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff's Office
300 North Blvd.
Baton Rouge, LA 70801-3277
(225) 389-5163
Craig Brouillette

Resource Center for Suspended/Expelled Students - \$24,052

Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office
15475 Club Deluxe Rd.
Hammond, LA 70403-1466
(985) 902-2043
Nick Vinterella

FY 2003 – JABG

Home Detention - \$7,387

West Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 129
Port Allen, LA 70767-0129
(225) 382-5214
Wanda Webre

Local Probation - \$20,995

23rd Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Drawer 750
Donaldsonville, LA 70346-0750
(985) 252-6051
Michael Poirrier

Local Probation - \$14,902

21st Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Box 639
Amite, LA 70422-0639
(985) 748-7890
Elton Shaw

Supervision and Probation - \$221,056

City of Baton Rouge
PO Box 1471
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-1471
(225) 354-1220
Alex Jones

Probation Counseling - \$12,223

City of Hammond
PO Box 2788
Hammond, LA 70402-2788
(985) 902-9583
Robert Carlisle

Probation Counseling - \$15,180

City of Plaquemine
PO Box 1017
Plaquemine, LA 70764-1017
(225) 687-7236
Mervin J. Gourgues

Court Diversion - \$7,385

Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office
15475 Club Deluxe Rd.
Hammond, LA 70403-1466
(985) 902-2043
Kenner Harrell

Court Diversion - \$32,973

Pointe Coupee Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 248
New Roads, LA 70760-0248
(225) 638-5400
Tammy Fremin

Local Probation - \$5,541

St. Helena Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 1205
Greensburg, LA 70441
(225) 222-0229
Richard Womack

Local Probation - \$14,774

West Feliciana Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 1844
St. Francisville, LA 70775-1844
(225) 784-3109
Sheriff J. Austin Daniel

Supervision and Probation - \$7,387

Livingston Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 850
Livingston, LA 70754-0850
(225) 686-2241
Bonnie Miller

Violence Prevention - \$35,000

20th Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Box 1247
St. Francisville, LA 70775-01247
(225) 635-4612
Sam D'Aquila

**DISTRICT 6
SOUTHWEST DISTRICT LAW
ENFORCEMENT PLANNING COUNCIL, INC.**

**Parishes: Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron,
Jefferson Davis**



FY 2004 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

Violence Prevention Program - \$3,495

Campfire Council of Southwest Louisiana
2126 Oak Park Blvd.
Lake Charles, LA 70601-7864
(337) 478-6550
Greta T. Willis

Mental Health Services - \$20,588

Calcasieu Parish Police Jury, OJJS
PO Box 2073
Lake Charles, LA 70602-2073
(337) 721-3900
Martha A. Parnell

Delinquency Prevention Program - \$20,588

Calcasieu Parish Police Jury, OJJS
PO Box 2073
Lake Charles, LA 70602-2073
(337) 721-3900
Martha A. Parnell

Restitution/Community Service - \$20,588

Safety Council of Southwest Louisiana
1201 Ryan St.
Lake Charles, LA 70601-5222
(337) 436-3354
Robert McCorquodale

FY 2004 – TITLE V

Mental Health Court - \$22,250

Calcasieu Parish Police Jury, OJJS
PO Box 2073
Lake Charles, LA 70602-2073
(337) 721-3900
Martha A. Parnell

FY 2003 – JABG

Detention Center Renovation - \$59,040

Calcasieu Parish Police Jury, OJJS
PO Box 2073
Lake Charles, LA 70602-2073
(337) 721-3900
Martha A. Parnell

Supervision and Probation - \$21,222

City of Jennings
PO Box 1249
Jennings, LA 70546-1249
(337) 821-5530
Johnny Lassiter

Supervision and Probation - \$7,387

Cameron Parish Police Jury
PO Box 366
Cameron, LA 70631-0366
(337) 493-3255
William Daigle

**DISTRICT 7
JEFFERSON PARISH /
METROPOLITAN LAW ENFORCEMENT
PLANNING & ACTION COMMISSION, INC.**



**Parishes: Assumption, Jefferson, Lafourche,
Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles,
St. James, St. John the Baptist,
St. Tammany, Terrebonne**

FY 2004 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

Mentoring Program - \$23,300

Jefferson Coalition for Alternative Schools
3528 Montford St.
Jefferson, LA 70121-1824
(504) 836-0808
Joseph Bernard

Violence Prevention Program - \$11,202

YWCA of New Orleans
PO Box 222
Paulina, LA 70763
(504) 482-9922
Maudelle Cade

S.H.O.C.A.P. - \$23,945

Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 327
Gretna, LA 70054-0327
(504) 376-2154
Joseph Ortego

Mentoring Program - \$5,741

Town of Jean Lafitte
2654 Jean Lafitte Blvd.
Lafitte, LA 70067-5204
(504) 689-2208
Yvette Crain

Violence Prevention Program - \$13,900

25th Judicial District Attorney's Office
301A Main St.
Belle Chasse, LA 70037-2725
(504) 297-5289
Joyce Cossich Lobrano

Delinquency Prevention Program - \$10,491

Assumption Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 69
Napoleonville, LA 70390-0069
Phillip August

School Resource Officer Program - \$13,900

St. Bernard Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 168
Chalmette, LA 70044-0168
(504) 430-0380
Charles W. Borchers, IV

FY 2004 – TITLE V

Parent & Family Training - \$16,112

St. Tammany Parish Government
PO Box 628
Covington, LA 70434-0628
(985) 893-2570
Dr. Robert C. Allanach

FY 2003 – JABG

Supervision and Probation - \$48,125

St. Charles Parish Council
PO Box 302
Hahnville, LA 70057-0302
(985) 331-1999
Gail Roussel

Drug Court - \$34,229

St. Tammany Parish Government
PO Box 628
Covington, LA 70434-0628
(225) 767-2234
Ellen Calvert

Violence Prevention - \$30,280

Terrebonne Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 727
Houma, LA 70361-0727
(985) 876-2500
Linda Pettigrew

Local Information Network - \$24,693

Lafourche Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 5608
Thibodaux, LA 70301-5608
(985) 532-4326
Linda Bernard

Supervision and Probation - \$7,879

St. James Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 83
Convent, LA 70723-0083
(225) 562-2514
Mary Rita Kliebert

Assessment Center - \$210,903

Jefferson Parish Council
200 Derbigny St.
Gretna, LA 70053
(504) 364-3750
Roy L. Juncker, Jr.

Informal Adjustment - \$13,575

25th Judicial District Attorney's Office
301A Main St.
Belle Chasse, LA 70037-2725
(504) 297-5165
Linda G. Barrett

Local Information Network - \$9,439

St. Bernard Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 168
Chalmette, LA 70044-0168
(504) 430-0380
Charles W. Borchers, IV

**DISTRICT 9
CITY OF NEW ORLEANS**

Parishes: Orleans



FY 2004 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

Home Detention Program - \$73,548

City of New Orleans
1300 Perdido St., Room 8E15
New Orleans, LA 70112
(504) 286-2200
Tonii T. Dean

Report/Resource Center - \$57,788

Orleans Parish Juvenile Court
421 Loyola Ave., Suite 210
New Orleans, LA 70112
(504) 565-7375
Gabrielle Thomas

FY 2004 – TITLE V

Resource Center for Suspended/Expelled Students - \$42,464

Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff
2800 Gravier St.
New Orleans, LA 70119
(504) 280-6201
Barbara Ferguson

FY 2003 – JABG

Detention Personnel Training - \$87,500

Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff's Office
2800 Gravier St.
New Orleans, LA 70119
(504) 827-6736
Michael R. Geerken

Prosecutor Diversion - \$87,500

Orleans Parish District Attorney's Office
1340 Poydras St., Suite 750
New Orleans, LA 70112
(504) 566-1711
Keva Landrum

Juvenile Prosecutor - \$164,523

Orleans Parish District Attorney's Office
1340 Poydras St., Suite 750
New Orleans, LA 70112
(504) 566-1711
Keva Landrum

Teen Court - \$36,680

City of New Orleans
1300 Perdido St., Room 8E15
New Orleans, LA 70112
(504) 593-1818
Lorrie Fentress

**DISTRICT 8
STATEWIDE**

Parishes: All



FY 2004 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

JJDP Advisory Board - \$30,000

LA Commission on Law Enforcement
1885 Wooddale Blvd., Room 1230
Baton Rouge, LA 70806-1511
(225) 925-4418
Michael A. Ranatza

Institutional Parenting - \$40,000

LA Office of Youth Services
PO Box 66458
Baton Rouge, LA 70896-6458
(225) 287-7941
Holly Clancy

Compliance Monitoring - \$55,000

LA Commission on Law Enforcement
1885 Wooddale Blvd., Room 1230
Baton Rouge, LA 70806-1511
(225) 925-4418
Judy Whitmire

Governor's Conference - \$35,000

14th Judicial District Attorney's Office
1020 Ryan St.
Lake Charles, LA 70601
(337) 437-3400
Ronald A. Rossitto

**Data Collection/Systems Improvement -
\$50,633**

LA Commission on Law Enforcement
1885 Wooddale Blvd., Room 1230
Baton Rouge, LA 70806-1511
(225) 925-4418
Michael A. Ranatza

School Resource Officers Training – \$35,000

14th Judicial District Attorney's Office
1020 Ryan St.
Lake Charles, LA 70601
(337) 437-3400
Ronald A. Rossitto

Juvenile Officers Training - \$16,000

LA Commission on Law Enforcement
1885 Wooddale Blvd., Room 1230
Baton Rouge, LA 70806-1511
(225) 925-4418
Michael A. Ranatza

FY 2004 – TITLE V

No projects are funded on the state level. All funds are passed-through to the local law enforcement planning councils.

FY 2003 – CHALLENGE

Aftercare Programs - \$100,500

LA Office of Youth Services
PO Box 66458
Baton Rouge, LA 70896-6458
(225) 287-7941
Perla Steele

Truancy Assessment Service Center - \$100,500

Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 327
Gretna, LA 70054-0327
(504) 349-7711
Carol Mancuso

FY 2003 – JABG

JOIN Information Network - \$65,000

Louisiana Supreme Court
400 Royal St., Suite 1190
New Orleans, LA 70130-8101
(504) 599-0770
Karen Hallstrom

Corrections Facility Renovation - \$250,000

LA Office of Youth Service
PO Box 66458
Baton Rouge, LA 70896-6458
(225) 287-7941
Holly Clancy

Safe Schools - \$124,374

Louisiana Department of Justice
1885 North Third St.
Baton Rouge, LA 70802
(225) 342-0453
Sandra Ezell

Detention Center Operations - \$70,000

LA Commission on Law Enforcement
1885 Wooddale Blvd., Room 1230
Baton Rouge, LA 70806-1511
(225) 925-1989

LOUISIANA'S
JUVENILE JUSTICE
SYSTEM
AND
CRIME DATA

STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF LOUISIANA'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Louisiana's juvenile justice system is comprised of three major components: law enforcement, courts, and corrections. The needs of a juvenile found to be mistreated, the severity of the criminal offense allegedly committed by a juvenile, the prior criminal record of the alleged juvenile offender, the prospects for the offender's rehabilitation, and the increasing concern for public safety are some of the factors affecting how a juvenile offender is handled by Louisiana's juvenile justice system. These factors, and when they surface along the continuum of contact points a juvenile has with the juvenile justice system, influence decisions as to how best to assist the juvenile found to be in need due to mistreatment, and as to either warn and release the alleged juvenile offender, or place the offender in the formal juvenile justice system.

Contact between the juvenile and the juvenile justice system can be initiated in one of three ways:

1. A complaint and/or referral is received by juvenile authorities about the treatment of a juvenile.
2. Juvenile authorities receive a complaint about the alleged illegal activity of a juvenile.
3. A law enforcement officer observes illegal activity on the part of a juvenile.

Each component of Louisiana's juvenile justice system has options as to how they handle/treat a juvenile in need of assistance or a juvenile offender. Examples of some of the options open to each component are as follows:

Law Enforcement:

Counsel, warn and release
Arrest (taking into custody), including detention pending court hearing
Intake

Courts:

Adjudication
Shelter care
Alternative detention programs
(holdovers, home detention)
Detention

Probation
Institutionalization
Community based alternative care (non-secure custody)

Corrections:

Alternative care (community based,
non-secure custody)
Institutional (secure custody)

Probation supervision (non-custody)
Parole/after-care supervision (custody)

Traditionally, the goal of each option has been the care, control and protection of juveniles, whether they were a juvenile in need of assistance or a juvenile offender. In recent years, identifiable trends in juvenile criminal activity have led to the juvenile justice system's focusing on violent juvenile offenders, offenders who have fueled a burgeoning juvenile crime problem in Louisiana. This shift in focus has placed additional demands on the components of the juvenile justice system. As a result, we continue to see a change in the system's reaction from the care of juveniles, to earlier culpability for their actions; from the control of juvenile behavior, to the overriding concern for the public's safety from violent juvenile predators; from the protection of juveniles from societal pressures, to the protection of society from juvenile offenders. Problems within Louisiana's juvenile justice system continue to surface as the system responds to the change in focus from the care of juveniles, to the reduction of juvenile crime and a heightened concern for public safety.

The structure of Louisiana's juvenile court system is comprised of designated Juvenile Courts, District / Parish Courts, and City / Municipal Courts. Article 116 of the *Louisiana Children's Code* defines a juvenile court and a juvenile court judge as follows:

1. A juvenile "Court" is defined as any city, parish, district, or juvenile court, or its judge, when exercising juvenile jurisdiction. A judge of a mayor's court, or a justice of the peace, is not included.
2. A juvenile "Judge" is defined as the judge of a court exercising juvenile jurisdiction (as defined above).

The role of the judiciary in processing juveniles includes:

1. Custody orders - issuing orders for a juvenile to be taken into custody, upon presentation of facts.
2. Continued custody hearing - conducting a hearing to determine continued custody prior to adjudication.
3. Conducting hearing to answer petition - a petition may be filed if there are reasonable grounds to believe the juvenile is a delinquent, a child in need of supervision, or a child in need of care.
4. Adjudication - a determination by the court, based on evidence, that the juvenile is *not* delinquent, in need of care or in need of supervision.
5. Pre-disposition investigation - hearings regarding the juvenile's transfer to adult court, mental capacity to proceed or processing through Interstate Compact.
6. Disposition hearing - the determination of an appropriate disposition when a juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent, in need of care or in need of services.

The *Louisiana Children's Code* specifically created four designated juvenile courts, in Caddo, East Baton Rouge, Jefferson and Orleans parishes. Besides these four juveniles courts, juvenile

cases are also filed in 38 city/parish Courts and 36 state courts.

This analysis of Louisiana's juvenile justice system, as with those conducted in the past, shows the need for a state-wide uniform juvenile court system as well as a state-wide juvenile information system that can provide juvenile justice decision makers with timely, accurate information on the juveniles they come in contact with at the time they need it to make their decision. The Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement funded a JABG Information Sharing project for the State Supreme Court. This project, when completed, will establish an integrated, web-based case management system called Juvenile Offender Information Network (JOIN). The Office of Youth Development and several juvenile courts around the State are involved with the Supreme Court in designing and pilot testing the JOIN system.

HOW A JUVENILE FLOWS THROUGH THE SYSTEM

There are three basic ways a juvenile in Louisiana enters the juvenile justice system:

1. A complaint/referral is made to juvenile authorities in which it is alleged a juvenile is being mistreated in some manner and is in need of assistance.
2. A complaint to a law enforcement agency alleging criminal activity on the part of a juvenile.
3. A law enforcement officer observes illegal activity on the part of a juvenile and self-initiates action against him/her.

How a juvenile “flows” through the system depends on the manner in which the juvenile is brought to the attention of the juvenile authorities in his/her parish of residence. Only children ages 10 to 16 are dealt with as delinquents. Children under 10 are addressed through the Families in Need of Services (FINS) program, a parallel system for children who have committed status offenses. Youth who have reached their 17th birthday are tried as adults.

If a complaint/referral is received alleging the juvenile is in need of assistance, and if a determination has been made that the juvenile in question has suffered serious harm, or is in imminent danger of suffering serious harm, the Department of Social Services, Office of Community Services (OCS) is the state agency statutorily charged with intervening on the juvenile’s behalf.

The first point of contact for delinquency cases is with law enforcement. There are three divisions of law enforcement in Louisiana: State Police, Parish Sheriff’s Offices, and City Police Departments. Any of these agencies can take part in the initial contact with a juvenile. If a complaint of criminal activity on the part of a juvenile is reported to a law enforcement agency, or if a law enforcement officer self-initiates action against a juvenile, several decisions can be made at the law enforcement level ranging from counsel/warn and release (CWR) to formally charging the juvenile which could lead to a formal adjudication resulting in secure confinement. In some jurisdictions in Louisiana, the officer can refer the juvenile to one of the service network providers (FINS, substance abuse treatment, etc.), or he can take a more formal approach and refer the juvenile to the Office of Youth Development (OYD), the District Attorney’s Office, or seek detention or shelter care for the juvenile offender. Some Louisiana jurisdictions, particularly in the larger cities, require the juvenile offender be taken to an intake unit, an OYD regional office, or to the designated juvenile court.

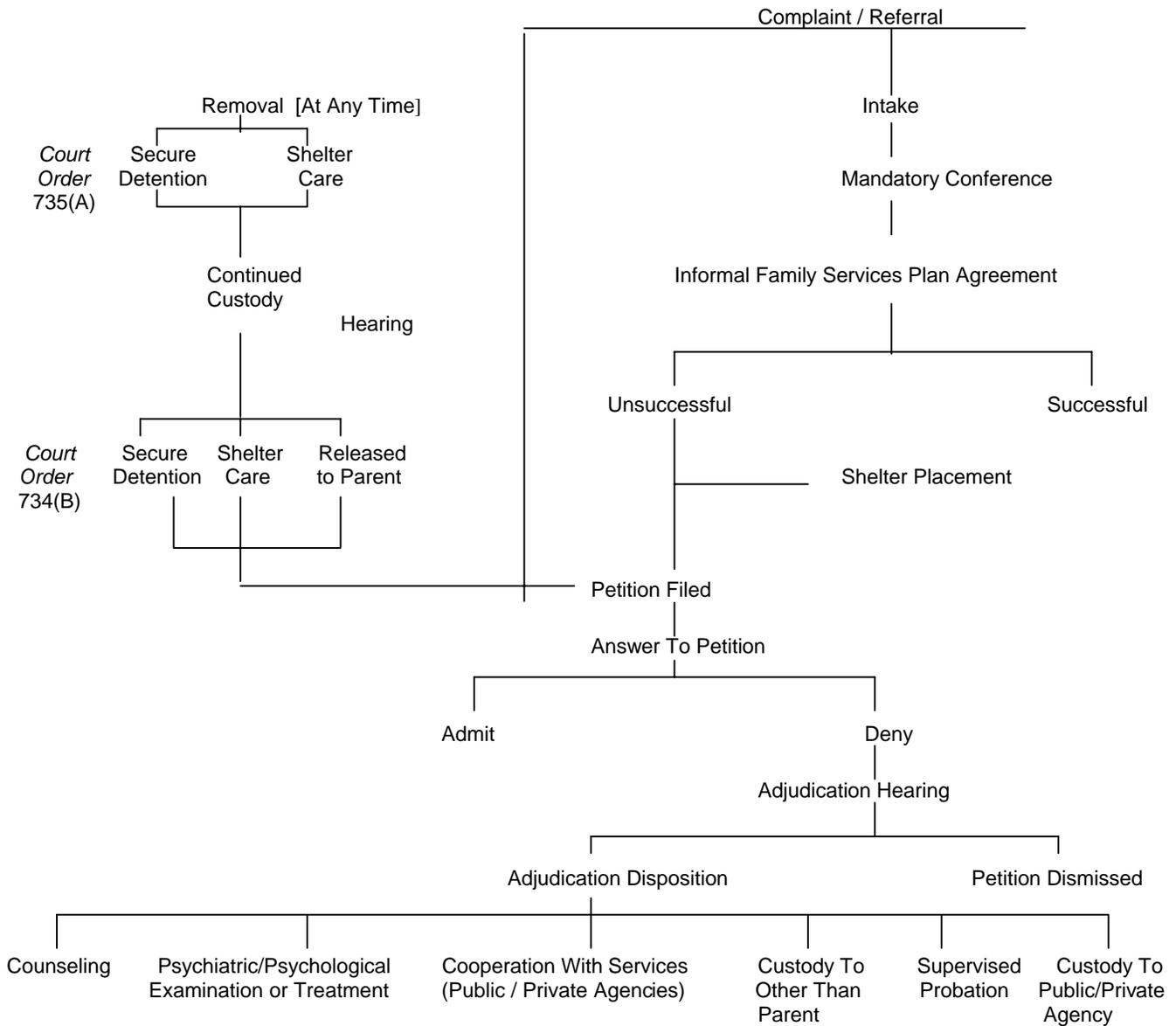
Contact the juvenile has with the juvenile justice system after law enforcement varies by

jurisdiction, and can include the OYD, the FINS agency, local probation, alternative detention programs, etc.

The options available to law enforcement and the courts vary depending on which process is chosen to handle the juvenile in the juvenile justice system. If the FINS process is chosen, a FINS officer assesses the juvenile and their family and decisions are made as to how the juvenile should progress through the system. If a juvenile is determined to be delinquent, other options are available for the juvenile to progress through the system.

Charts 1 and 2 detail the options available in handling FINS and Delinquent cases within the juvenile justice system.

**Chart 1
Louisiana Juvenile Justice System
Families in Need of Services [FINS]**



This chart shows the options available to the juvenile, the family and the FINS officer, once the FINS process has begun. Removal (whether detention or shelter care) may occur at any time during this process; the juvenile may also be placed in secure detention for contempt of valid court orders.

**Chart 2
Louisiana Juvenile Justice System**

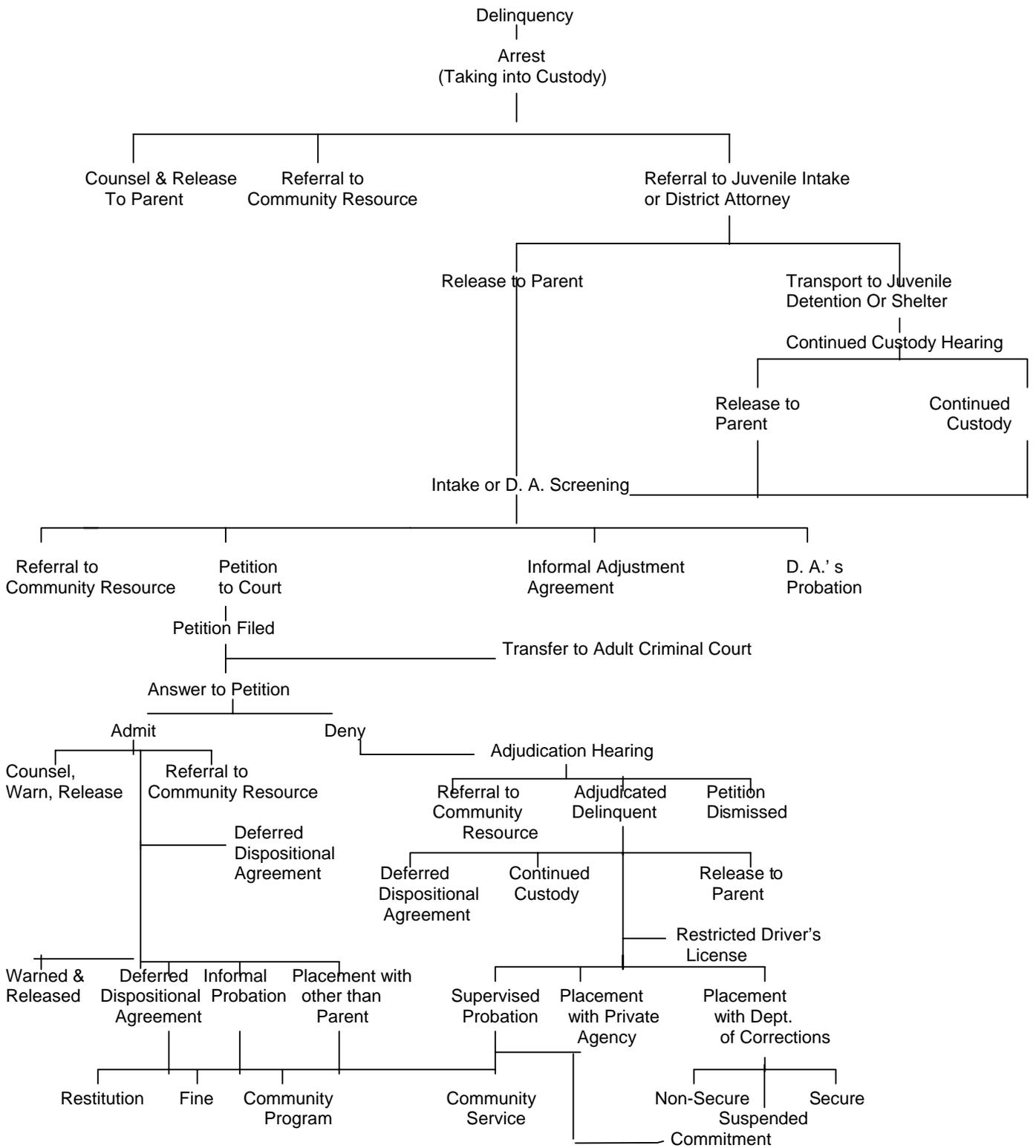


Chart 2 illustrates the many options available in the juvenile justice system once a juvenile is taken into custody. Once again, many factors such as prior record, severity of offense, or family situation may impact the decision as to which “path” the juvenile will take in the process.

ANALYSIS OF LOUISIANA'S JUVENILE CRIME PROBLEMS

Each year the LCLE staff conducts an analysis of the juvenile delinquency problems and juvenile justice needs as required by Section 223(a)(7) of the JJDP Act. This entails the (1) juvenile arrests by offense type, gender, age, and race; (2) number and characteristics (by offense type, gender, race, and age) of juveniles referred to juvenile court, a probation agency, or special intake unit for allegedly committing a delinquent or status offense; (3) number of cases handled informally (non-petitioned) and formally (petitioned) by gender, race, and type of disposition (e.g., diversion, probation, commitment, residential treatment); (4) number of delinquent and status offenders admitted, by gender and race, to juvenile detention facilities and adult jails and lockups; and (5) other social, economic, legal, and organizational conditions considered relevant to delinquency prevention programming.

Juvenile statistics are obtained from the FBI Uniform Crime Reports for law enforcement agencies in Louisiana that reported data for the year 2001. This data assists us in analyzing the juvenile arrest situation in Louisiana by focusing our attention on the factors listed. By doing so, and by conducting a comparative examination of previous years of arrest data, we can determine what areas of juvenile crime are prevalent in Louisiana. This, coupled with the data contained in the Minority Overrepresentation, helps determine how juvenile justice funds could best be allocated in the State of Louisiana.

Juvenile Arrests By Offense Type, Sex, Age, and Race

As shown in Table 1, 41,054 persons under age 18 were arrested in Louisiana in 2001. By offense category totals, "other offenses" totaled 20,618 (50.2%); status offenses (which include suspicion, curfew, loitering and runaway) totaled 4,071 (9.9%); 6,977 (17.0%) were arrested for larceny/theft; 7,263 (17.7%) arrests for crimes against persons (murder, manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and assaults); and drug related offenses totaled 2,125 arrests (5.2%) of the total arrests in 2001.

Of the 41,054 arrests in 2001, 56.7% were black, 42.5% were white, and .7% was Asian or Indian. Since Asian and Indian arrests represent such a small percentage, no separate analysis will be done for these groups.

The most dramatic differences in the percentage of arrests between blacks and whites by category are: gambling (77% black, 23% white), stolen property (68% black, 32% white), liquor laws, drunkenness, driving under the influence (81% white, 19% black), weapons possession offenses (64% black, 35% white), crimes against persons (murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery and assaults – 66% black, 34% white). Status offense arrest percentage was nearly equal for blacks (50.4%) and whites (49.6%). In addition to the liquor laws, drunkenness, and DWI

category cited above, white juveniles also made up the majority of arrests in the categories of arson, forgery, fraud, and offenses against family & children.

A comparison of the general population (2001 U.S. Census Bureau estimates) and the total number of arrests shows that while blacks make up only 33.1% of the general population, they represented 56.7% of the total arrests in 2001 for the age group. Similarly, whites make up 65.2% of the population and represented 42.5% of the arrests.

Although the percentages vary from parish to parish, there is a cumulative statewide overrepresentation of blacks, based solely on general population, of 23.7% for 2001. Some parishes show whites, Asians and Indians to be over represented, however, most parishes across the state show an over-representation among blacks. Table 7 in the Extent of Disproportionate Minority Contact gives the population and arrest information by parish for 2001. Included in the table is the level of over- or under-representation by race for each parish. It should be noted that a positive value represents over-representation while a negative value represents under-representation.

Juvenile Arrests by Parish, by Race

Table 2 details the total parish-by-parish juvenile arrest information for Louisiana for 2001. This data also was obtained from FBI Uniform Crime Reports for law enforcement agencies in Louisiana that reported data for the year 2001. This data allows us to view the juvenile arrest situation in Louisiana on a parish-by-parish basis in order to focus attention on those areas of the state where juvenile crime is on the increase, or where special conditions – such as minority overrepresentation – exist. The arrest data is on a percentage basis with the overall population of the races in each parish as estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau in the Extent of Disproportionate Minority Contact Table 3. Again, this data will help determine how juvenile justice funds could best be allocated in the State of Louisiana.

Extent of Disproportionate Minority Contact

Table 3 documents the population percentage by race for each parish and the corresponding arrest percentage by race. From this we get a parish-by-parish breakdown of minority over/under-representation, as well as state totals for the years listed. Please recall that a positive (+) indicator represents over-representation, while a negative (-) indicator represents an under-representation for black juvenile arrestees.

The statewide over-representation for black juvenile arrests in 2001 in Louisiana was 16.89%, while white juveniles were under-represented by 11.58%, and other race juveniles are under-represented by 5.28%. The 16.89% over-representation of black juveniles in 2001 is a decrease of .41% over that reported for 2000. Blacks were over-represented in all but six parishes during 2001. The population estimates for 2001 were derived from U.S. Census of 2000, geometric mean applied, and the 2001 FBI Uniform Crime Reports (UCR).

The purpose of the DMC core requirement of the JJDP Act is to ensure equal and fair treatment

for every youth who comes in contact with the juvenile justice system without establishing or requirement numerical standards or quotas. There are nine contact points within the system that a juvenile can be referred. Contact refers both to the initial legal encounters through law enforcement (arrest) and to ongoing contact through actions within the juvenile system such as referral to juvenile court, diversion before adjudication, secure detention, issuance of petitions, adjudication, placement on probation, placement in secure corrections, transfer to adult courts, and other such possesses unique to the state and its localities.

Data was collected statewide and from three parishes with by-law designated juvenile courts. Data is compiled into a spreadsheet that calculates the rate of a specific minority group that is significantly greater than the rate for white (i.e., non-Hispanic Caucasians) or for other minority groups. When calculated, these rates are referred as the Relative Rate Index. The 3-Year Comprehensive State Plan and its subsequent Updates must include comparison of the data on a statewide basis and three local jurisdictions with the highest concentration of minorities in the states and/or the parishes or jurisdictions with significant local DMC reduction activities.

Based on the Relative Rate Index which compares youth populations in terms of over-representation, the Black or African-American and Asian minority youth populations met the 1% threshold for Louisiana. It should be noted that the low Asian population could be a factor for the high relative rates in certain areas. A comparison between white juveniles and the two minority groups is provided individually based on statewide data and each of the three jurisdictions. In the reviewing the following tables, it should be noted that statewide White juveniles makeup 59% of the population while Black or African-American and Asian makeup 40% and 1%, respectively. Caddo Parish did not meet the 1% threshold for the Asian population. A dash (---) in the table indicates that there was no data or significant data to report.

Black or African-American	Statewide	Caddo	East Baton Rouge	Jefferson
Juvenile Arrests	2.51	3.60	3.02	3.42
Refer to juvenile court	1.00	3.96	5.72	3.20
Cases Diverted	0.40	1.11	1.87	0.70
Cases involving secure detention	1.25	0.84	1.85	1.16
Cases petitioned	0.40	0.87	1.88	0.94
Cases resulting in delinquent findings	1.00	0.98	1.00	0.95
Cases resulting in probation placement	1.00	1.22	1.00	1.06
Cases resulting confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities	5.17	1.31	2.67	1.65
Cases transferred to adult court	0.98	---	0.49	---

Asian	Statewide	Caddo	East Baton Rouge	Jefferson
Juvenile Arrests	0.43		0.88	0.33
Refer to juvenile court	1.00		1.96	---
Cases Diverted	2.35		1.97	2.36
Cases involving secure detention	---		0.62	---
Cases petitioned	2.38		2.03	---
Cases resulting in delinquent findings	0.95		1.04	---
Cases resulting in probation placement	1.03		1.01	---
Cases resulting confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities	0.86		---	---
Cases transferred to adult court	2.57		---	---

Other Prevalent Crime Data

Nationally, in 2001 Louisiana ranked 7th in the nation in the rate of juveniles arrested for violent crimes. This ranking is the same as the 7th place rank reported in the 2003 Juvenile Crime Analysis submitted to OJJDP. The state also ranked 10th in the number of reported juvenile arrests for murder and non-negligent manslaughter. This ranking is up one place in this category over that reported in the previous Juvenile Crime Analysis.

The Louisiana Uniform Crime Reporting Program collects data on all homicides in the state. This data contains information relative to offender and victim age, sex and race, and the relationship of the victim to the offender. Additionally, information on weapon use and circumstances leading to the homicide is included.

In the 2001 homicide dataset, juvenile cases are isolated from among all homicides by controlling for the age of the offender (between 1 and 17 years). The majority of juvenile homicide cases 7 involved single victim/single offender episodes; 3 cases involved a single offender/multiple victims 2 episodes and the remaining offenses involved single victim/multiple offender episodes.

In 2001, there were 12 known juvenile offenders and 2 adult offenders committing homicides against 11 victims. (Only those cases where the offender age was known are included.)

Nine (9) of the juvenile homicide offenders were black (75.0%), 3 were white (25.0%). Seven (7) victims were black (63.6%), 3 victims were white (27.3%) and 1 was Asian (9.1%).

The racial composition of the homicide offenders relative to the victims included 2 white-on-white (18.2%), 7 black-on-black (63.6%), 1 black-on-white (9.1%) and 1 white-on-Asian (9.1%).

The relationship between victim and offender for the 11 homicides included: 4 Acquaintance, 3 Other Family, 3 Stranger, and 1 Other Known.

The circumstances under which the homicide took place for the 11 incidents included: 2

Arguments, 2 Drug Related, 2 Gun Related, 1 Robbery, 1 Circumstance Unknown, 2 Other, and 1 Other-Not Specified. The weapons used in the 11 homicides included: Handgun- 9, Knife- 1, and Other Weapon- 1.

The agencies reporting on the 11 homicides included:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Alexandria Police Department	1	9.1	Hammond Police Department	1	9.1
Baton Rouge Police Department	1	9.1	Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office	4	36.3
St. James Parish Sheriff's Office	1	9.1	Bossier City Police Department	2	18.2
Baker Police Department	1	9.1			
			Total	11	100.0

The ages of the 12 offenders ranged from 11 to 17 years. The ages of the 11 victims ranged from 1 to 36 years.

Table 1
2001 Juvenile Arrests By Type of Offense, Age, Race and Sex

OFFENSE	0-9	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total	WH	BLK	IND	ASN	M	F
Murder, Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	1	3	3	9	7	23	5	18	0	0	22	1
Manslaughter, by negligence	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Forcible Rape	0	7	23	19	20	21	90	19	71	0	0	84	6
Robbery	0	13	48	51	81	100	293	61	231	0	1	281	12
Aggravated Assault	26	191	361	239	316	232	1,365	453	902	5	5	1,022	343
Burglary	24	242	494	400	381	365	1,906	821	1,078	4	3	1,773	133
Larceny, Theft	92	808	1,836	1,386	1,477	1,378	6,977	2,533	4,397	21	26	4,098	2,879
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	10	85	94	114	92	397	137	258	0	2	339	58
Other Assaults	67	616	1,571	1,159	1,191	887	5,491	1,918	3,537	26	10	3,716	1,775
Arson	9	19	32	18	11	8	97	51	44	2	0	89	8
Forgery, Counterfeiting	0	3	4	6	17	27	57	27	28	0	2	38	19
Fraud	2	0	1	8	6	12	29	13	16	0	0	19	10
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property: Buy, Receive, Sell	4	40	115	116	128	121	524	167	354	1	2	452	72
Vandalism	62	259	401	224	276	205	1,427	802	616	5	4	1,243	184
Weapons: Carry, Possess	9	40	103	70	95	75	392	137	252	1	2	349	43
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	1	0	1	5	7	4	3	0	0	3	4
Sex Offenses	13	24	100	42	35	44	258	152	104	2	0	240	18
Drug Violation: sell, Manufactory	1	8	55	102	150	188	504	199	299	3	3	454	50
Drug Violation: possess	9	35	255	339	608	771	2,017	1,089	922	4	2	1,695	322
Gambling	0	1	3	6	12	13	35	8	27	0	0	33	2
Offenses against family and children	35	40	76	52	49	48	300	175	124	1	0	170	130
Driving Under the Influence	2	0	1	9	37	148	197	169	26	2	0	176	21
Liquor Laws	8	4	39	68	181	223	523	417	103	3	0	367	156
Drunkenness	3	3	10	12	28	38	94	67	27	0	0	73	21
Disorderly Conduct	139	694	1,718	1,185	1,114	721	5,571	2,090	3,420	40	21	3,424	2,147
Vagrancy	0	8	22	22	24	23	99	17	81	0	1	73	26
Other Offenses (except traffic)	306	908	2,156	1,653	1,822	1,464	8,309	3,885	4,349	38	37	5,849	2,460
Suspicion	3	8	16	13	17	3	60	22	38	0	0	50	10
Curfew, Loitering	17	121	552	508	644	74	1,916	999	903	9	5	1,288	628
Run Away	22	219	707	570	514	63	2,095	1,015	1,064	11	5	873	1,222
TOTAL	855	4,322	10,788	8,374	9,358	7,357	41,054	17,452	23,293	178	131	28,294	12,760

Figures are from FBI UCR offense, age, sex and race of juveniles arrested reports for those agencies reporting for any time period in the year 2001.

Table 2
2001 Juvenile Arrests by Parish, by Race

	ARRESTS					ARREST %			
	WHITE	BLACK	INDIAN	ASIAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	INDIAN	ASIAN
Acadia	97	116	0	0	213	45.54	54.46	0.00	0.00
Allen	0	1	0	0	1	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Ascension	433	553	0	1	987	43.87	56.03	0.00	0.10
Assumption	71	108	0	0	179	39.66	60.34	0.00	0.00
Avoyelles	40	184	1	0	225	17.78	81.78	0.44	0.00
Beauregard	79	28	0	1	108	73.15	25.93	0.00	0.93
Bienville	17	10	0	0	27	62.96	37.04	0.00	0.00
Bossier	856	723	0	5	1,584	54.04	45.64	0.00	0.32
Caddo	934	2,457	0	1	3,392	27.54	72.44	0.00	0.03
Calcasieu	507	754	0	1	1,262	40.17	59.75	0.00	0.08
Caldwell	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cameron	27	0	0	0	27	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Catahoula	2	4	0	0	6	33.33	66.67	0.00	0.00
Claiborne	11	29	0	0	40	27.50	72.50	0.00	0.00
Concordia	49	46	0	1	96	51.04	47.92	0.00	1.04
Desoto	42	101	0	0	143	29.37	70.63	0.00	0.00
East Baton Rouge	1,199	3,725	3	23	4,950	24.22	75.25	0.06	0.46
East Carroll	1	1	0	0	2	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00
East Feliciana	6	21	0	0	27	22.22	77.78	0.00	0.00
Evangeline	155	92	0	0	247	62.75	37.25	0.00	0.00
Franklin	37	34	0	0	71	52.11	47.89	0.00	0.00
Grant	74	23	0	0	97	76.29	23.71	0.00	0.00
Iberia	279	581	0	5	865	32.25	67.17	0.00	0.58
Iberville	42	202	0	0	244	17.21	82.79	0.00	0.00
Jackson	21	40	0	0	61	34.43	65.57	0.00	0.00
Jefferson	3,145	4,279	6	44	7,474	42.08	57.25	0.08	0.59
Jefferson Davis	474	310	9	0	793	59.77	39.09	1.13	0.00
Lafayette	719	985	5	9	1,718	41.85	57.33	0.29	0.52
Lafourche	791	458	1	3	1,253	63.13	36.55	0.08	0.24
LaSalle	23	7	0	0	30	76.67	23.33	0.00	0.00
Lincoln	217	280	0	1	498	43.57	56.22	0.00	0.20
Livingston	840	87	3	0	930	90.32	9.35	0.32	0.00
Madison	13	59	0	0	72	18.06	81.94	0.00	0.00
Morehouse	31	13	0	0	44	70.45	29.55	0.00	0.00
Natchitoches	106	309	0	0	415	25.54	74.46	0.00	0.00
Orleans	21	17	0	0	38	55.26	44.74	0.00	0.00
Ouachita	667	1,864	0	0	2,531	26.35	73.65	0.00	0.00
Plaquemines	139	72	0	6	217	64.06	33.18	0.00	2.76
Pointe Coupee	26	67	0	0	93	27.96	72.04	0.00	0.00
Rapides	762	972	7	0	1,741	43.77	55.83	0.40	0.00
Red River	31	67	0	0	98	31.63	68.37	0.00	0.00
Richland	1	3	0	0	4	25.00	75.00	0.00	0.00
Sabine	23	22	0	0	45	51.11	48.89	0.00	0.00
St. Bernard	528	180	0	9	717	73.64	25.10	0.00	1.26
St. Charles	380	334	0	0	714	53.22	46.78	0.00	0.00
St. Helena	3	2	0	0	5	60.00	40.00	0.00	0.00
St. James	107	142	1	0	250	42.80	56.80	0.40	0.00
St. John	88	299	1	1	389	22.62	76.86	0.26	0.26
St. Landry	335	645	0	0	980	34.18	65.82	0.00	0.00
St. Martin	27	64	0	0	91	29.67	70.33	0.00	0.00
St. Mary	275	326	2	2	605	45.45	53.88	0.33	0.33
St. Tammany	1040	332	0	2	1374	75.69	24.16	0.00	0.15
Tangipahoa	805	783	0	1	1589	50.66	49.28	0.00	0.06
Tensas	0	7	0	0	7	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Terrebonne	2,651	2,126	153	25	4,955	53.50	42.91	3.09	0.50
Union	52	81	0	0	133	39.10	60.90	0.00	0.00
Vermilion	126	50	0	0	176	71.59	28.41	0.00	0.00
Vernon	202	95	0	0	297	68.01	31.99	0.00	0.00
Washington	166	311	0	0	477	34.80	65.20	0.00	0.00
Webster	81	148	0	0	229	35.37	64.63	0.00	0.00
West Baton Rouge	146	146	0	0	292	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00
West Carroll	27	16	0	0	43	62.79	37.21	0.00	0.00
West Feliciana	17	31	0	0	48	35.42	64.58	0.00	0.00
Winn	9	7	0	0	16	56.25	43.75	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	20,073	25,829	192	141	46,235	43.42	55.86	0.42	0.30

Table 3
2001 Extent of Disproportionate Minority Contact

Parish	Population %			Arrest %			Minority % Over/Under Representation
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	
Acadia	76.4	22.7	.9	45.54	54.46	0	+31.76
Allen	74.2	22.3	3.5	0	100	0	+77.70
Ascension	74.1	24.5	2.4	43.87	56.03	0	+31.53
Assumption	60.4	38.5	1.1	39.66	60.34	0	+21.84
Avoyelles	62.3	35.1	2.6	17.78	81.78	.44	+46.68
Beauregard	82.4	15.3	2.3	73.15	25.93	.93	+10.63
Bienville	48.4	51.1	.5	62.96	37.04	0	-14.06
Bossier	69.5	26.6	3.9	54.04	45.64	.32	+19.04
Caddo	41.8	56	2.2	27.54	72.40	.03	+16.40
Calcasieu	68	29.6	2.4	40.17	59.75	.08	+30.15
Caldwell	81.4	17.7	.9	-	-	-	N/A
Cameron	94.7	4.1	1.2	100	0	0	-4.10
Catahoula	65.3	34	.7	33.33	66.67	0	+32.67
Claiborne	41.2	58.4	.4	27.50	72.50	0	+14.10
Concordia	52.9	46.3	.8	51.04	47.92	1.04	+1.62
Desoto	49.6	49.2	1.2	29.37	70.63	0	+21.43
East Baton Rouge	44.6	52.1	3.3	24.22	75.25	.52	+23.15
East Carroll	22.3	77.2	.5	50	50	0	+27.20
East Feliciana	46.7	52.2	1.1	22.22	77.78	0	+25.58
Evangeline	63.9	35.2	.9	62.75	37.25	0	+2.05
Franklin	56.8	42.3	.9	52.11	47.89	0	+5.59
Grant	83.7	13	3.3	76.29	23.71	.80	+10.71
Iberia	57.8	38.2	4	32.25	67.17	.58	+28.97
Iberville	42.2	57.1	.7	17.21	82.79	0	+25.69
Jackson	67.4	31.9	.7	34.43	65.57	0	+33.67
Jefferson	61.1	33.4	5.5	42.08	57.25	.67	+23.85
Jefferson Davis	76.4	21.9	1.7	59.77	39.09	1.13	+17.19
Lafayette	67.1	30.4	2.5	41.85	57.33	.81	+26.93
Lafourche	76.6	17.8	5.6	63.13	36.55	.32	+18.75
LaSalle	82.1	16.3	1.6	76.67	23.33	0	+7.03
Lincoln	53.1	45.3	1.6	43.57	56.22	.20	+10.92
Livingston	94.1	4.7	1.2	90.32	9.35	.32	+4.65
Madison	26.7	73	.3	18.06	81.94	0	+8.94
Morehouse	45.8	53.7	.5	70.45	29.55	0	-24.15
Natchitoches	48.1	49.3	2.6	25.54	74.46	0	+25.16
Orleans	15.4	81	3.6	55.26	44.74	0	-36.26
Ouachita	54.1	44.4	1.5	26.35	73.65	0	+29.25
Plaquemine	65.8	27.2	7	64.06	33.18	2.76	+5.98
Pointe Coupee	54.2	44.9	.9	27.96	72.04	0	+27.14
Rapides	59.4	37.8	2.8	43.77	55.83	.40	+18.03
Red River	46.5	52.8	.7	31.63	68.37	0	+15.57
Richland	53.1	46.5	.4	25	75	0	+28.50
Sabine	64	23.6	12.4	51.11	48.89	0	+25.29
St. Bernard	84	12.1	3.9	73.64	25.10	1.26	+13.00
St. Charles	68.5	29.5	2	53.22	46.78	0	+17.28
St. Helena	37.6	62.1	.3	60	40	0	-22.10
St. James	42.7	57	.3	42.80	56.80	.40	-20
St. John	45.1	53.1	1.8	22.62	76.86	.52	+23.76
St. Landry	48.7	50.1	1.2	34.18	65.82	0	+15.72
St. Martin	59.1	38.7	2.2	29.67	70.33	0	+31.63
St. Mary	56	38.6	5.4	45.45	53.88	.66	+15.28
St. Tammany	84.4	12.6	3	75.69	24.16	.15	+11.56
Tangipahoa	61.3	37.3	1.4	50.66	49.28	.06	+11.98
Tensas	33.6	66.1	.3	0	100	0	+33.90
Terrebonne	67.2	23	9.8	53.50	42.91	3.59	+19.91
Union	62.3	36.8	.9	39.10	60.90	0	+24.10
Vermilion	76.5	19.5	4	71.59	28.41	0	+8.91
Vernon	71.3	20.1	8.6	68.01	31.99	0	+11.89
Washington	60.7	38.3	1	34.80	65.20	0	+26.90
Webster	56.8	41.7	1.5	35.37	64.63	0	+22.93
West Baton Rouge	59.6	39.5	.9	50	50	0	+10.50
West Carroll	79	20.6	.4	62.79	37.21	0	+16.61
West Feliciana	56.9	42.3	.8	35.42	64.58	0	+22.28
Winn	61.5	36.6	1.9	56.25	43.75	0	+7.15
TOTAL	55%	39%	6%	43.42%	55.86%	.72%	+16.89

**JUVENILES REFERRED TO JUVENILE COURT,
PROBATION AGENCY, OR SPECIAL INTAKE UNIT**

Louisiana has forty-one judicial district courts, forty-nine city courts, and two parish courts. Of the those judicial district courts, there are four designated juvenile courts. Although the Louisiana Children’s Code allows city courts to have jurisdiction over juveniles, some have opted to have the judicial district court handle juvenile matters. Data from the Louisiana Supreme Court’s 2001 Annual Report provides insight into the number of juvenile cases formally processed through the juvenile justice system in Louisiana. The four designated juvenile courts process juvenile matters relative to felony and misdemeanor charges and Family In Need of Services (FINS.) The number and type of disposition of the 2001 cases are reported as follows.

**Table 4
Juvenile Delinquency Report Felony Charges, Misdemeanor Charges, FINS**

Activity	Unit of Count	Caddo	East Baton Rouge	Jefferson	Orleans
Admin. Refer In	Cases	2,927	1,968	6,277	936
Admin. Refer Out	Cases	0	223	4,601	0
Admin. Petitioned	Cases	1,393	0	13	103
Other Admin.	Cases	1,572	1,745	4,199	85
Detention Hearings	Children	836	519	1,745	1,115
DA Cases	Cases	1,304	1,637	2,153	1,929
DA Petitions	Children	1,262	1,637	2,150	2,153
DA Charges	Charges	1,507	2,252	3,411	2,586
Guilty Pleas	Charges	537	286	1,374	920
Not Guilty Pleas	Charges	170	1,431	1,820	2,951
Pre-Trial Hearings	Children	3	3,528	2,951	1,120
IAA with Petition	Children	0	660	58	19
Dismissals	Charges	242	592	1,161	423
Waived to Adult Court	Charges	0	4	7	20
Pre-Trial Motions	Motions	0	910	470	26
Adjudicated Guilty	Charges	14	279	330	459
Adjudicated Dismissed	Charges	19	191	274	229
LTI Disposition	Charges	337	142	405	329
Probation Disposition	Charges	625	367	2,270	1,275
Other Disposition	Charges	0	184	833	1,491
IIA Complete	Charges	1	333	254	1
Contempt Hearings	People	328	273	3,953	257

Motions to Modify	Motions	259	95	1,198	163
Dispositional Reviews	Cases	1,242	96	4,407	1,705

The four designated juvenile courts reported a total of 31 waivers to adult court for the year. There were 9,489 charges pled (guilty & not guilty) and 1,082 charges adjudicated guilty while 713 adjudications were dismissed. Of the total number of charges where dispositions were handed down, 4,537 juveniles were placed on probation, 1,213 were ordered committed to LTI, and the courts handed down 2,508 other dispositions.

The four designated courts also had 5,275 new juvenile traffic cases filed, had 548 new adoption cases filed, and handed down 619 final adoption decrees.

Many parish and city courts in Louisiana also have with juvenile jurisdiction. These courts reported a total of 14,865 new juvenile cases filed in 2001. The state district courts reported an additional 25,755 juvenile cases filed in 2001.

CASES HANDLED INFORMALLY (NON-PETITIONED) AND FORMALLY (PETITIONED) AND TYPE OF DISPOSITION (E.G., DIVERSION, PROBATION, COMMITMENT, RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT, ETC.)

The State of Louisiana faces several barriers with regard to the collection of certain data. This is addressed in the Extent of Disproportionate Minority Contact. Please refer to this section for further explanation.

DELINQUENT AND STATUS OFFENDERS ADMITTED TO JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES AND ADULT JAILS AND LOCKUPS

The dispositions available to law enforcement and the courts include a wide range of alternatives: from warning and reprimand to non-custodial supervision to custody or secure care. Article 779 of the *Louisiana Children's Code* requires the disposition be set to the least restrictive alternative required by law. Some of the alternatives with 2001 data collected on each are as follows:

Alternative Placement: Detention

Detention facilities are designed to provide temporary, physically restricting care for juveniles. Juvenile detention in the State serves the traditional function of providing temporary care for pre-adjudicatory or pre-dispositional juveniles who have committed a delinquent act. In recent years, detention centers have begun to provide short-term care for other types of youth, including juveniles and status offenders with contempt of court charges.

All detention centers are operated by local agencies. There are 19 detention facilities throughout the state (18 public and 1 private):

Bossier Juvenile Detention Center
 Caddo Juvenile Detention Center
 Calcasieu Parish Detention Center
 Christian Acres (*private facility*)
 East Baton Rouge Parish Juvenile Detention Center
 Florida Parishes Juvenile Detention Center
 Green Oaks Juvenile Detention Home
 Lafayette Juvenile Detention Home
 Lafourche Parish Juvenile Justice Facility
 L. Robert Rivarde Memorial Home
 Orleans Parish Sheriff's Detention Center

Plaquemines Parish Juvenile Detention Center
 Renaissance Home for Youth
 St. Bernard Juvenile Detention
 St. James Youth Center
 St. Martin Parish Juvenile Training Center
 Terrebonne Parish Juvenile Detention Center
 Youth Study Center
 Ware Youth Center

Each year the above detention centers complete a Detention Survey from which the data are compiled. An overview of operational capacity for 2001 was 812 for all facilities and the number of juveniles held was 13,498.

Table 5
Juvenile in Detention - Total by Offense, Age, Sex and Race

Offense Categories	Sex	Age, Sex, and Race of Youth												Total
		Ages 0-12			Ages 13-14			Ages 15-16			Age 17			
		W	B	O	W	B	O	W	B	O	W	B	O	
Violent	Male	25	81	1	111	248	1	195	560	13	13	48	2	1,298
	Female	12	26	2	23	83	0	35	164	3	1	3	0	352
Property	Male	36	117	0	166	464	18	362	741	21	36	39	3	2,003
	Female	8	78	1	28	110	1	42	75	1	1	1	0	346
Non-Violent	Male	159	367	3	403	1,033	26	933	1,812	59	127	239	17	5,178
	Female	47	110	3	276	589	8	451	777	22	33	70	2	2,388
Drug-Related	Male	5	12	0	52	97	4	208	633	11	34	94	1	1,151
	Female	2	0	0	28	11	6	75	84	0	5	10	0	221
Status	Male	0	3	0	26	35	4	33	63	0	4	5	0	173
	Female	1	7	0	14	25	0	35	36	1	2	5	0	126
Unknown	Male	4	11	0	25	41	1	43	81	1	3	5	0	215
	Female	0	3	0	7	15	0	7	13	0	2	0	0	47
TOTAL		299	815	10	1,159	2,751	69	2,419	5,039	132	261	519	25	13,498

Of the 13,498 juveniles held in the detention centers during 2001, 74% (10,018) were male. Black juveniles made up 51% (6,829) of the total held for the year. The complete breakdown by category is as follows:

Black Males	6,829	51%	Black Females	2,295	17%
White Males	3,003	22%	White Females	1,135	8%
Other Males	186	1%	Other Females	50	0%

Under *Louisiana Children's Code* Article 815, if a juvenile has committed a felony-grade delinquent act or a misdemeanor-grade delinquent act against a person, the juvenile shall be taken to a juvenile detention facility.

Home Detention

Home detention was established to provide intensive personal supervision to juveniles in their own homes. Local jurisdictions have developed such alternatives to maintain supervision within the parameters of the law. Home detention alternatives are preferable to adult jails and lockups, and in many instances preferable to placing a candidate for detention in a shelter care facility.

Office of Youth Development (OYD)

With the Louisiana Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2002, the Office of Youth Development (OYD) was removed from the umbrella of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections and placed under the Office of the Governor. The Office of Youth Development provides at-risk and delinquent youth the opportunity to become responsible and productive citizens using partnerships with families, communities, and other entities with emphasis on the safety of youth and the public.

As stated previously, Louisiana's four juvenile correctional facilities were reduced to three with the Juvenile Justice Reform Act. The remaining three facilities are located in Baton Rouge, Bridge City and Monroe. The state's goal is to reform these secure care facilities and transition to more community-based services that keep juveniles closer to home. In addition to redesigning these facilities and youth programs, the reform will include recruiting and training Youth Care Workers, expanding educational programs in the form of vocational training, and adopting a more family-centered approach, including child and parent orientation programs and home-style family rooms for family therapy. OYD also has created the position of a family ombudsman to provide information and support for youth and their families. In the summer of 2005, OYD kicked off the first phase of its regional pilot in the New Orleans area with the opening of a new dormitory-style facility at the Bridge City Center for Youth. The focus of the new changes is aimed at treating the juveniles less like convicts and concentrating on rehabilitation rather than punishment. The Bridge City renovation will be a model for transforming the state's other two juvenile correctional facilities in Baton Rouge and Monroe.

OYD Population Data

The Office of Youth Development (OYD) has oversight and support responsibilities for state programs for juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision by courts of juvenile jurisdiction. Four state-operated secure institutions, 66 community contract non-secure programs, and twelve probation and parole offices administered 2,363 custody and 5,231 non-custody cases on an average day (example used is September 28th) in 2001. In order to keep the data consistent throughout, 2001 OYD data will be presented in the following sections.

**Table 6
Secure Population**

<u>%</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>No.</u>
78.2	Black	1,135	90.7	Male	1,317	.8	<13	12
20.7	White	300	9.3	Female	135	29.4	13-15	427
1.2	Other	17				52.4	16-17	761
100.0	Total	1,452	100.0	Total	1,452	17.4	18-20	252
						100.0	Total	1,452

The secure population included 1,370 juveniles assigned to institutions; 79 juveniles pending secure care and 3 juvenile offenders classified as absent. 100% of the secure population was classified as delinquent.

**Table 7
Non-Secure Population**

<u>%</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>No.</u>
68.5	Black	624	73.2	Male	667	5.3	<13	48
29.9	White	272	26.8	Female	244	52.3	13-15	476
1.6	Other	15				37.5	16-17	342
100.0	Total	911	100.0	Total	911	4.9	18-20	45
						100.0	Total	911

Of the 911 juveniles in the non-secure population, 67.5% were classified as delinquent.

**Table 8
Non-Custody**

<u>%</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>No.</u>
64.3	Black	3,365	78.0	Male	4,080	5.6	<13	293
34.6	White	1,808	22.0	Female	1,151	37.8	13-15	1,978
1.1	Other	58				47.9	16-17	2,505
100.0	Total	5,231	100.0	Total	5,231	8.7	18-20	455
						100.0	Total	5,231

Of the 5,231 juveniles in the non-custody population, 82.9% were classified as delinquent, 12.3% non-delinquent, 4.4% IAA, and the legal status of 0.5% was unknown.

In addition to the above reported population, there were 2 juveniles still under the jurisdiction of juvenile and adult courts while housed in an adult institution. As shown, the majority of all juveniles in both OYD custody and non-custody care are black (male (84.0%) and between the ages of 16 and 17 (46.7%).

Table 9
Juvenile Under OYD By Offense Category

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
Person	1,820	24.0	Status	982	12.9
Property	2,788	36.7	Other	773	10.2
Drug	849	11.2	Unknow	218	2.9
			n		
Weapon	164	2.2			

NOTE: Of the unknown, 180 are IAA's or FINS.

Table 10 shows the number of juveniles under OYD by parish and by legal status as of September 28, 2001. Please keep in mind that all the figures reported here by OYD represent a single day's "snap shot" of the population in custody (secure and non-secure) and on probation and parole, therefore representing the cumulative effect of intake and outflow over time.

Table 10
Juveniles Under OYD By Parish of Commitment

Parish of Commitment	Total	Custody Secure	Custody Non Secure	Non Custody
Acadia	109	24	10	75
Allen	44	10	1	33
Ascension	73	4	2	67
Assumption	23	6	3	14
Avoyelles	67	21	9	37
Beauregard	46	5	3	38
Bienville	23	2	0	21
Bossier	226	37	17	171
Caddo	231	77	76	78
Calcasieu	157	50	55	52
Caldwell	17	4	0	13
Cameron	11	1	0	10
Catahoula	5	2	0	3
Claiborne	16	3	0	13
Concordia	24	10	4	10
Desoto	70	13	5	52
East Baton Rouge	287	83	106	98
East Carroll	53	8	5	40
East Feliciana	71	6	4	61
Evangeline	93	26	0	67
Franklin	51	15	1	35
Grant	63	9	7	47
Iberia	356	39	27	290
Iberville	61	16	7	38
Jackson	18	3	1	14
Jefferson	344	117	106	121
Jefferson Davis	61	9	1	51
Lafayette	326	62	21	243
Lafourche	256	43	29	84
LaSalle	23	3	3	17
Lincoln	116	19	12	85
Livingston	76	16	1	59
Madison	77	24	11	42
Morehouse	64	23	5	36
Natchitoches	163	33	20	110
Orleans	1442	169	49	1224
Ouachita	190	30	20	140
Plaquemine	21	0	14	7
Pointe Coupee	33	4	3	26
Rapides	94	27	42	25
Red River	13	2	0	11
Richland	69	20	3	46
Sabine	26	6	0	20
St. Bernard	16	4	2	10
St. Charles	102	16	5	81
St. Helena	5	1	1	3
St. James	32	5	2	25
St. John the Baptist	30	12	5	13
St. Landry	226	65	30	131
St. Martin	142	29	10	103
St. Mary	180	38	41	101
St. Tammany	343	43	28	272
Tangipahoa	112	28	13	71
Tensas	29	2	3	24
Terrebonne	85	31	23	31
Union	56	8	2	46
Vermilion	140	20	23	97
Vernon	57	12	2	43
Washington	117	21	7	89
Webster	72	16	19	37
West Baton Rouge	33	4	3	26
West Carroll	21	1	1	19
West Feliciana	40	4	1	35
Winn	40	10	5	25
Out of State	75	0	1	74
Unknown	38	0	0	38
TOTAL	7,594	1,452	911	5,231

It should be noted that the numbers listed above represent a decrease of 464 in the total number of juveniles under OYD jurisdiction from that contained in the “snap shot” for September 29, 2000 as reported in the 2003 Juvenile Crime Analysis.

The top five parishes of commitment on September 28, 2001 were:

Orleans	1,442	19.0%
Iberia	356	4.7%
Jefferson	344	4.5%
St. Tammany	343	4.5%
Lafayette	326	4.3%

These figures represent a change in the top five-parish order from that reported in the 2000 Juvenile Crime Analysis. While Orleans remained 1, Iberia Parish moved to number 2 from number 4. Jefferson Parish became number 3 (previously number 2), St. Tammany became number 4 and Lafayette Parish moved from number 3 to number 5. Please note that three of the top five parishes listed (Orleans, Jefferson, St. Tammany) are in the New Orleans Metropolitan region. All other juveniles (63.0%) are either committed from other parishes, out of state, or the parish of commitment is unknown.

The following section contains data from a 2001 intake cohort supplied by the OYD’s Information Systems Section.

OYD: Intake

There were 4,436 juveniles taken into OYD custody in 2001. The majority (59.5% or 2,639 juveniles) of intake was to probation - delinquent. 514 or 11.6% of intake was to secure custody - delinquent. Of all types of dispositions, blacks represented 61.0% of intake.

**Table 11
Disposition Type By Race**

Disposition Type	White	Black	Other
Custody Non-Secure Delinquent	80	183	3
Custody Non-Secure FINS	96	111	6
Custody Non-Secure In-Need-Of-Supervision	0	0	0
Custody Secure Delinquent	143	365	6
Pre-Adjudication FINS	0	0	0
Informal Adjustment Agreement	163	155	3
Probation Delinquent	1,014	1,612	13
Probation FINS	194	271	1
Probation In-Need-Of-Supervision	0	0	0
Parole Delinquent	8	8	1
TOTAL	1,698	2,705	33

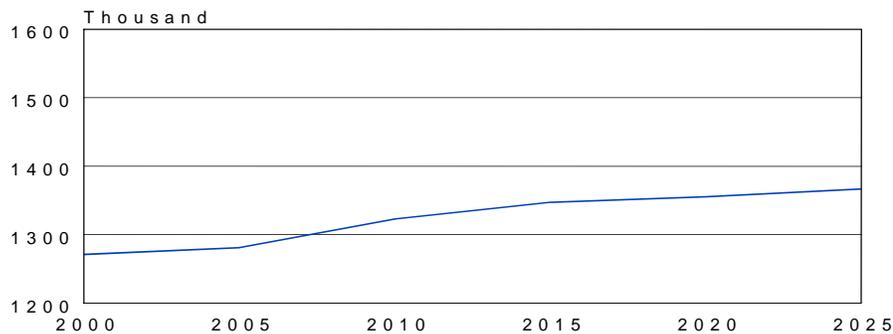
Compared to whites and other races, blacks have the highest representation in FINS Probation (58.2%). Blacks make up 71.0% of Secure Custody Delinquent and 61.1% of Probation Delinquent intake, respectively.

**OTHER SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, LEGAL, AND ORGANIZATIONAL CONDITIONS
CONSIDERED RELEVANT TO DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMMING**

Population Projections

Population projections by age (U.S. Census Bureau) show Louisiana can expect an increase of about 100,000 persons in the 15-35 year old age group over the next twenty-year period. In Louisiana, according to 2003 arrest data, persons in this age group account for 64.6% of all arrests. Considered together, these two factors indicate that, all other things being equal, the state can continue to expect increasing juvenile crime rates.

2 0 0 0 - 2 0 2 5 P o p u l a t i o n P r o j e c t i o n s
A g e s 1 5 t o 3 4



Children in Louisiana

While still unacceptable, the situation for children in Louisiana has slightly improved since that reported in the 2003 Juvenile Crime Analysis. As published in the Kids Count Data Book, issued by the Annie B. Casey Foundation, at the end of 2003, the state has improved in six of the child well-being measures. However, Louisiana ranked 49th overall among the states and the District of Columbia in the level of child well-being.

Table 12
Child Well-Being Indicators

Indicator	Rank
% Low birth-weight babies	49
Infant mortality rate	49
Child death rate	49
Teen violent death rate	46
Teen birth rate	44
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate	No longer ranked
% High school dropouts	49
% Teens not in school & unemployment.	50
% Children in poverty	50
% Single parent families	49*

SOURCE: Kids Count Data Book, 2005

*Indicates improved ranking since 2000 analysis

Truancy and Assessment Service Centers

Legislation enacted by the Louisiana legislature, and signed into law by the Governor, in 1999 recognizes that truancy has long been demonstrated as a primary indicator of a path to juvenile delinquency. The parishes of Acadia, Bossier, Caddo, Calcasieu, East Baton Rouge, Iberia, Jefferson, Lincoln, Livingston, Lafayette, Orleans, Ouachita, Rapides, St. Landry, St. Helena, St. Martin, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Union, and Washington have fully operational Truancy and Assessment Service Centers. The Centers seek to address truancy by providing a physical location where personnel from local schools, law enforcement, juvenile courts, district attorney's, corrections, and substance abuse agencies can work together in a coordinated effort. The Centers seek to address the underlying causes of truancy by pooling existing resources targeted at the child and family through appropriate action by the aforementioned treatment and service agencies. The Families in Need of Services (FINS) program in the affected parishes serve as the coordinating and facilitating entity for the Centers.

The State of Louisiana is currently supporting the described truancy program with a budget of 4.3 million dollars from the Supreme Court and state funds.

Abuse and Neglect

Child abuse and neglect information was collected from the Department of Social Services, Office of Community Services.

More than 13,091 children were abused, neglected, maltreated, killed or removed from their homes in 2001. This total represents an increase of 127 children from that reported in for calendar year 2000.

Neglect cases accounted for 69.8% of all validated cases handled by OCS, followed by physical abuse cases at 19.6%, sexual abuse cases at 6.7%, emotional abuse/neglect cases at 3.8%, and death cases at .1%. Cases classified as Out of Home and Tracking Only account for the remaining percentage of cases for the year.

By race, blacks accounted for 56% of all neglect cases, 51.3% of all physical abuse cases, and 65.2% of all death cases. Whites accounted for 61.9% of all sexual abuse cases, and 63% of all maltreatment cases. The predominance of the races in these categories remain unchanged from that reported in the previous Juvenile Crime Analysis.

By gender, females accounted for 52.5% of all validated cases handled by OCS in 2002. By category, females accounted for 52.2% of all abuse and neglect cases, 50.6% of all physical abuse cases, 84% of all sexual abuse cases, 61.8% of all maltreatment cases, and 26.1% of all death cases. The predominance of females in these categories is basically the same as that reported in the previous Juvenile Crime Analysis, with the exception being abuse and neglect and death cases. In the previous Juvenile Crime Analysis, females accounted for the majority of death cases reported but did not account for the majority of the abuse and neglect cases.

Education

School suspensions, expulsions, and dropouts are clear indicators of juvenile dysfunction that often leads to juvenile criminal activity. Suspensions, expulsions, and dropouts can be used as a measure of impending juvenile crime. The source of the following tables was provided by the Louisiana Department of Education. The tables listed contain data on school suspensions and expulsions in the Louisiana public education system in the 2000-2001 academic years.

Suspensions

During the 2000-01 academic year, 139,690 students were suspended from public schools, accounting for a total of 297,210 suspensions (indicating that most of the suspended students were suspended at least twice during the academic year). The total of 139,690 students suspended represented 18% of the entire enrollment of 736,571 students. Racially, the suspended students included 87,618 (62.7%) black students, 48,707 (34.9%) white students, and 3,365 (2.4%) other races. By gender, males totaled 90,804 (65%), while females totaled 48,886 (35%).

Table 13 breaks down the 2000-2001 suspensions by race and gender, and lists the top 10 reasons for the suspensions. The data listed shows that while black students represented only 50.5% of the entire student body enrollment in the 2000-01 academic year, they accounted for 62.7% of the suspended students. This total represents a black minority disproportionate rate of +12.2% for suspensions.

Table 13
Statewide Suspensions, by Race & Gender, Top Ten Reasons

Counts/ Reasons	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian		Am. Indian		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Students Suspended	33,608	15,099	54,814	32,804	1,114	553	476	159	792	271	90,804	48,886
Number of Suspensions	69,033	23,914	132,866	65,067	2,215	929	897	290	1,548	451	206,559	90,651
Willful disobedience	14,153	4,613	30,559	14,532	342	110	160	38	462	133	45,676	19,426
Instigates/participates in fights	7,973	2,125	21,643	11,843	224	90	112	21	181	53	30,133	14,132
Disrespect authority	8,636	2,585	18,798	10,406	234	75	63	13	166	32	27,897	13,111
Disturbs, habitually violate rules	9,480	2,950	17,477	7,722	320	121	102	39	182	62	27,561	10,894
Other serious offense	7,413	2,995	12,515	5,627	398	177	150	54	107	24	20,583	8,877
Profane/obscene language	4,853	1,746	7,221	4,200	1,746	130	54	13	95	27	13,969	6,116
Leaves campus w/o permission	4,346	2,291	6,231	3,066	173	113	97	41	59	29	10,906	5,540
Habitually tardy / absent	2,948	2,202	5,801	3,839	186	122	43	34	65	51	9,043	6,248
Injurious conduct	3,125	471	4,803	1,315	72	14	24	5	93	15	8,117	1,820
Vicious/immoral practices	1,196	280	2,427	535	22	3	16	3	30	4	3,691	825

Expulsions

In addition to the suspensions already noted, 7,000 students were expelled from public schools during the 2000-01 academic year. The total of 7,000 students expelled represented .95% of the entire enrollment of 736,571 students. Racially, the expulsions included 4,930 (70.4%) black, 1,932 (27.6%) white, and 138 (2%) other races. By gender, males totaled 5,058 (72.2%), while females totaled 1,942 (27.8%).

Table 14 breaks down the expulsions by race and gender, and lists the top 10 reasons for the expulsions. The data listed shows that while black students represented only 50.5% of the entire student body enrollment in the 2000-01 academic year, they accounted for 70.4% of the expulsions. This total represents a black minority disproportionate rate of +19.9% for expulsions.

Table 14
Statewide Expulsions, by Race & Gender, Top Ten Reasons

Counts/ Reasons	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian		Am. Indian		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Students Expelled	1,506	426	3,433	1,497	68	17	15	1	36	1	5,058	1,942
Other serious offense	253	91	633	228	21	4	0	0	6	0	913	323
Instigates/participate in fight	95	31	533	422	1	0	3	0	3	0	635	453
Willful disobedience	180	38	486	205	9	1	0	0	9	0	684	244
Disrespects authority	174	29	450	219	4	1	1	0	3	1	632	250
Disturbs, habitually violates rules	170	31	382	144	17	2	0	0	3	0	572	177
Controlled substance	279	118	175	18	4	1	5	0	5	0	468	137
Leaves school without permission	55	20	132	34	3	2	1	0	1	0	192	56
Profane/obscene language	54	12	85	61	2	1	1	1	1	0	143	75
Weapon possession	54	6	86	59	3	1	0	0	2	0	145	66
Vicious or immoral practices	28	13	135	21	2	0	1	0	0	0	166	34

Dropouts

The U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Studies, ranked Louisiana 39th out of the 39 states (District of Columbia included) that reported percentages of students graduating from high school in the 2000-2001 academic year. This data shows Louisiana with a graduation rate of 63.4% compared to the national average of 71%. This represents an increase of 2.4% over the 1999-2000 academic year.

When percents of suspensions, expulsions and dropouts for the 2000-2001 academic year are calculated within races, such as the number of suspensions of white students suspended as a percent of all white students, the results are as follows:

	Black	White	Other
Students	351,514	359,490	25,567
# Suspended	87,618	48,707	3,365
% Suspended	24.9	13.5	13.1
Expulsions	4,930	1,932	138
% Expelled	1.4	.53	.53
# Dropouts	10,027	6,057	530
% Dropped Out	2.85	1.68	2.07

Table 15

Statewide Suspensions, by Reason Counts Top Ten Reasons

Counts/ Reasons	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian		Am. Indian		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Students suspended	29,541	11,775	49,551	23,906	1,213	581	510	252	667	233	81,482	36,747
Number of suspensions	70,698	24,036	142,827	71,667	2,432	986	928	293	1,642	478	218,527	97,460
Willful disobedience	16,404	5,706	35,969	16,727	526	179	184	75	498	139	53,581	22,826
Instigates/participates in fights	8,088	2,081	22,083	12,846	254	79	123	26	157	61	30,705	15,093
Disrespect authority	8,728	2,598	19,890	11,531	257	90	80	20	209	39	29,164	14,278
Disturbs, habitually violates rules	9,282	2,913	20,149	8,950	374	122	139	51	221	59	30,165	12,095
Other serious offense	6,434	2,415	10,337	4,853	347	177	116	32	111	34	17,345	7,511
Profane/obscene language	4,745	1,573	7,380	4,184	159	64	46	19	96	28	12,426	5,868
Leaves campus without permission	4,353	2,101	6,907	3,615	146	79	75	24	95	34	11,576	5,853
Habitually tardy/absent	2,907	1,987	5,686	4,338	161	128	44	25	51	30	8,849	6,508
Injurious conduct	3,330	535	5,494	1,569	69	15	43	4	85	13	9,021	2,136
Immoral/vicious practices	1,376	292	2,889	584	40	5	15	5	29	3	4,349	889

This public document was published at a total cost of \$XXXX. Two hundred fifty (250) copies of this public document were published in this first printing at a cost of \$XXXX. The total cost of all printings of this document, including reprints is \$XXXXX. This document was published for the LA Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice by the Division of Administration, State Printing Office to inform the Governor and the Legislature of the State's progress toward the core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act 42 USC. 5633 Section 223 (a)(3)(D)(ii). This document was supported by funding awarded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, which is administered by the LA Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice. This material was printed in accordance with the standards for printing by state agencies established pursuant to R.S. 43:31.